



HISTORY ATLAS



Children's Illustrated HISTORY ATLAS





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A WORLD OF IDEAS:
SEE ALL THERE IS TO KNOW
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How to use this book

A map is a drawing that gives an overall view of a place. The maps in this book show parts of the world at different times in history. The countries and territories these maps show often look very different from how these same places appear today.

Outside areas

Around the edges of many of the maps are other land areas. These are shown in a cream color.

Dates

On the map, dates are shown in bold, to help you find your way around the page.

Picture features

Pictures with text highlight special features, including buildings and battles.

Important cities

Capital cities are marked with red outlines. Other cities are outlined in blue.

Ancient Rome

More than 2,000 years ago, ancient Rome was one of the most powerful nations in the world. At first, Rome was ruled by kings. It became a republic in 509 BCE, which meant that it was ruled by members of Roman society. In 27 BCE Rome became an empire, led by a ruler called an emperor. At its largest, in 117 CE, the Roman Empire was home to more than 65 million people.

Snapshots

These images add extra information about historical events, people, and places.

Key

The key gives information about the picture symbols on the map.

KEY (c.117 CE)

- Empire border
The edge of the Roman Empire.
- Grain
Shipped to Rome from North Africa and Sicily.
- Grapevines
Vines were planted across the empire to grow grapes to make into wine.
- Timber
Forests were stripped of wood all over the empire.
- Roman baths
Public bathing brought the Romans together.
- Slaves
Many Romans owned slaves. Some slaves had to build Roman roads.
- Amphitheaters
Open-air theaters entertained Romans across the empire.
- Roman soldiers
The army kept the peace and defended the borders against enemy invasion.

Date

Some of the keys have a date to show the time period of the map. If the date includes "c.," it means "circa," or "around"—meaning the date isn't exact.

Compass

The compass always points to north (N) on the map and also shows the direction of south (S), east (E), and west (W).



General Hannibal from Carthage



Julius Caesar

One of ancient Rome's most well-known leaders, Julius Caesar conquered large amounts of land for Rome. The empire began with his great-nephew, Augustus, who made himself the first emperor.

Picture symbols

You will find picture symbols without text on some of the maps. Look at the key to find out what each symbol means.

Scale

The scale indicates the size of the country and the distances between different points on the map.

Named after Emperor Hadrian, work on this wall began in 122 CE. It marked the northwest edge of the empire.



Hadrian's Wall

This leader of the Arverni tribe led an uprising against Roman power in 52 BCE.

The Romans built this lighthouse in what is now Spain.



Tower of Hercules

This was the most important gold mine in the Roman Empire.



Las Medulas



Vercingetorix

The Romans built aqueducts to transport water from one place to another.



Pont du Gard

Roman roads

The Romans built many long, straight roads to link the towns and cities of the empire. Paved roads helped soldiers march around the empire.



The Appian Way leading out of Rome

Verona Arena



Rome



Mount Vesuvius

The city of Pompeii was destroyed by the eruption of the volcano Mount Vesuvius in 79 CE.

Pompeii



Theater at Djemila

The Romans built this amphitheater in what is now Tunisia.



Leptis Magna

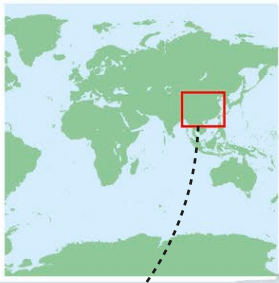
An important city in Roman Libya.

SCALE

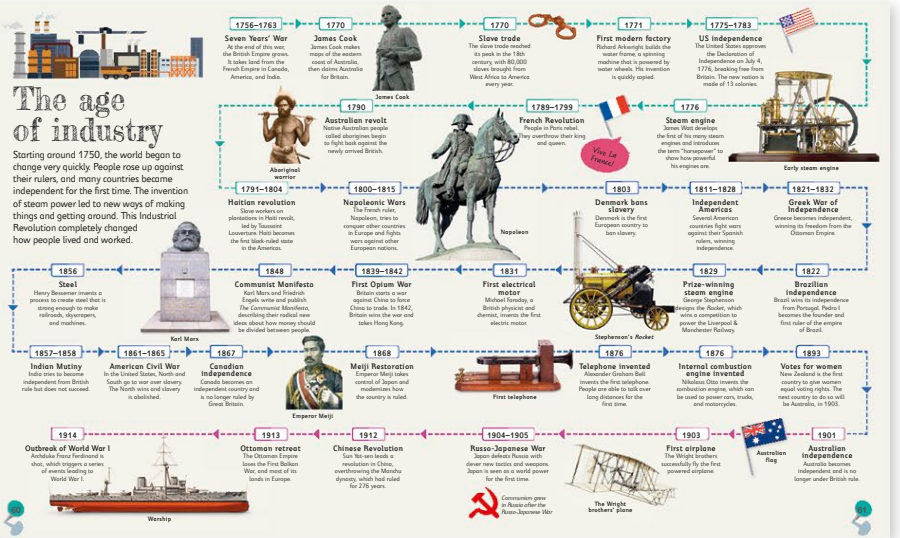
0 200 miles
0 200 kilometers

States at war

The five kingdoms each battled to become the most powerful. They were eventually united into the huge empire of China.



These mini-maps show you where an area is in the world.



Timelines

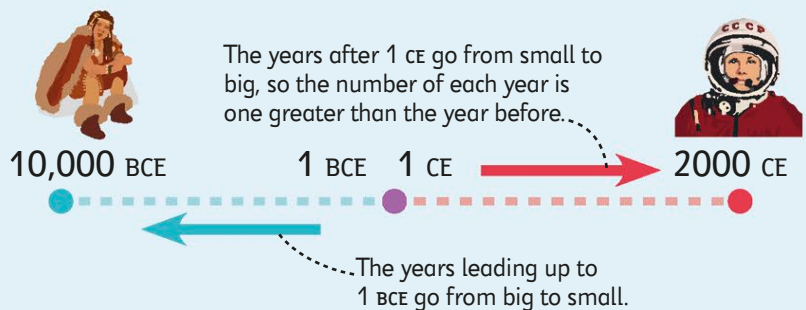
Each chapter starts with a timeline spread. The timelines show you events in different parts of the world in the order that they happened.

How years are numbered

Each year is given a number to help people keep track of what happened (and happens) when. These numbers are called dates. Here are some things that are useful to know about historical dates.

CE and BCE

You will see that some dates have "CE" or "BCE" after them. CE means "Common Era" and BCE means "Before the Common Era." CE is used for dates after the year 1 BCE, and BCE for dates before 1 CE. In this book, if a date doesn't have CE or BCE after it, it is CE.



Centuries

A century is a period of 100 years. Historians often talk about periods of time using centuries, for example, "the 18th century." The years covered by a century are the 100 leading up to it. So the 18th century covers the years 1700–1799. Here are some examples.

Century	Time covered	Century	Time covered
14th century	1300–1399 CE	18th century	1700–1799 CE
15th century	1400–1499 CE	19th century	1800–1899 CE
16th century	1500–1599 CE	20th century	1900–1999 CE
17th century	1600–1699 CE	21st century	2000–2099 CE

Close-up map

These maps show extra details of interesting areas that would be too small to show on the main maps.

Page numbers

The color of the circle matches the chapter color and tells you which chapter you are in.

World people

The human story began in Africa six million years ago, when apes began to walk upright on two legs. Over time, humanlike apes, called hominins, grew bigger and more intelligent. Our species, *Homo sapiens*, appeared in Africa 200,000 years ago. Around 120,000 years ago, some of them left Africa to spread all over the world.

Fire maker

Homo erectus (upright man) was the first hominin to leave Africa, 1.8 million years ago. They were the same height as we are, but their faces were more apelike. They made stone axes and learned to control fire.

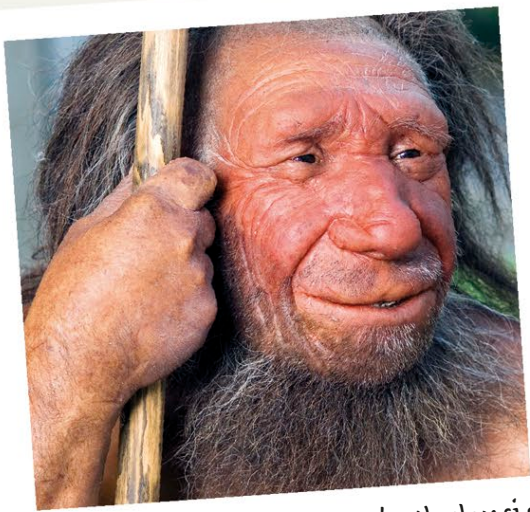


Homo erectus



Cave painting

Modern humans in Europe, Asia, and Australia began to make art 35,000 years ago. They painted pictures of the animals they hunted on the walls of caves.



Neanderthal (*Homo neanderthalensis*)

Close cousins

Our closest hominin relatives were the Neanderthals. Their brains were as big as ours, and they dressed in fur clothes and buried their dead. When they died out 39,000 years ago, we became the only type of human left in the world.

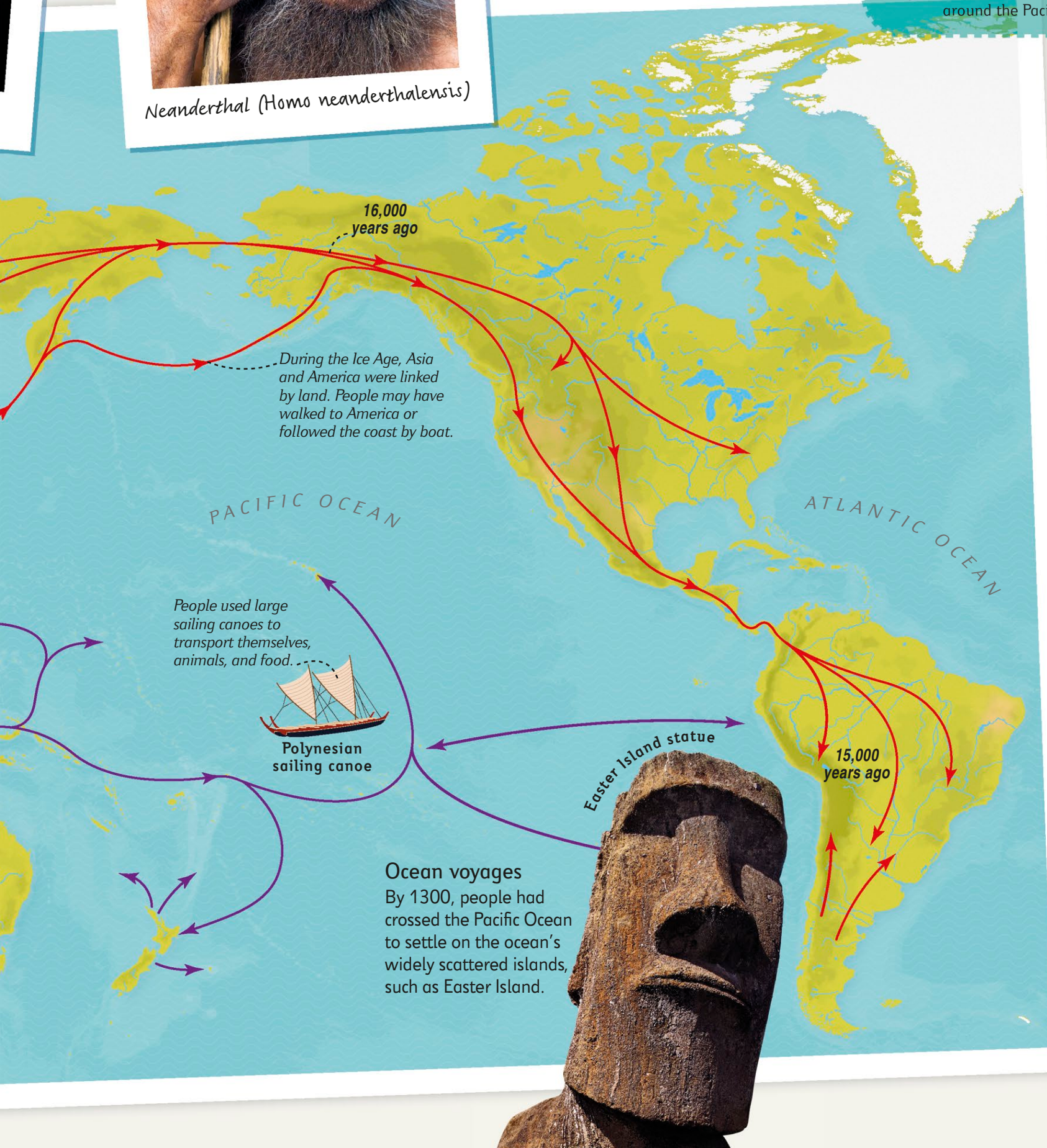
KEY

Early journeys

The first humans traveled mostly on foot.

Later journeys

Much later, humans used boats to travel around the Pacific.



16,000
years ago

During the Ice Age, Asia
and America were linked
by land. People may have
walked to America or
followed the coast by boat.

PACIFIC OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

People used large
sailing canoes to
transport themselves,
animals, and food.



Polynesian
sailing canoe

Easter Island statue

15,000
years ago

Ocean voyages

By 1300, people had
crossed the Pacific Ocean
to settle on the ocean's
widely scattered islands,
such as Easter Island.



2. Where were Egyptian pharaohs of the New Kingdom buried?



1. What was the world's first big town called?



You can find all the answers and more quizzes on pages 90-91.

3. What did Greek soldiers hide inside to invade the city of Troy?



4. Which river ran through ancient Egypt?





7. Which people were kept out by the Great Wall of China?



8. Which volcano destroyed the Roman city of Pompeii?



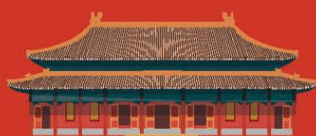
THE ANCIENT WORLD

10,000 BCE—600 CE

Humans began farming in western Asia around 12,000 years ago. They settled in villages around farmlands. Eventually, these villages grew into towns and cities. Over time, cities and lands united under single leaders to form empires, such as Assyria and ancient Rome.



5. Which tribal leader revolted against the Romans in 52 BCE?



6. Which area's name means "the land between two rivers"?





The ancient world

For most of the past, people lived as hunter-gatherers. They moved around, hunted animals, and gathered wild plants. After the last Ice Age—a long period of cold weather—ended about 11,500 years ago, people learned how to farm. Planting crops and raising animals meant people had to settle down in one place. The number of people grew, and villages became towns. Soon states and empires were also created.

35,000 years ago

First art

People in Europe and Asia make the first works of art—cave paintings and carvings of animals and people.

5000 BCE

First metal tools

People in Europe and western Asia begin to make tools, such as axes, from copper instead of stone.

4000 BCE

World's first city

Villages at Uruk in Sumer (southern Iraq) join together to create the world's first city.

2613–2503 BCE

Great Pyramids built

Egyptian pharaohs build huge pyramid tombs at Giza.

2500 BCE

Indus cities

The Indus, or Harappan, people build cities in the Indus Valley of northwest India. They also grow cotton for cloth.



Bronze Age spear

2500 BCE

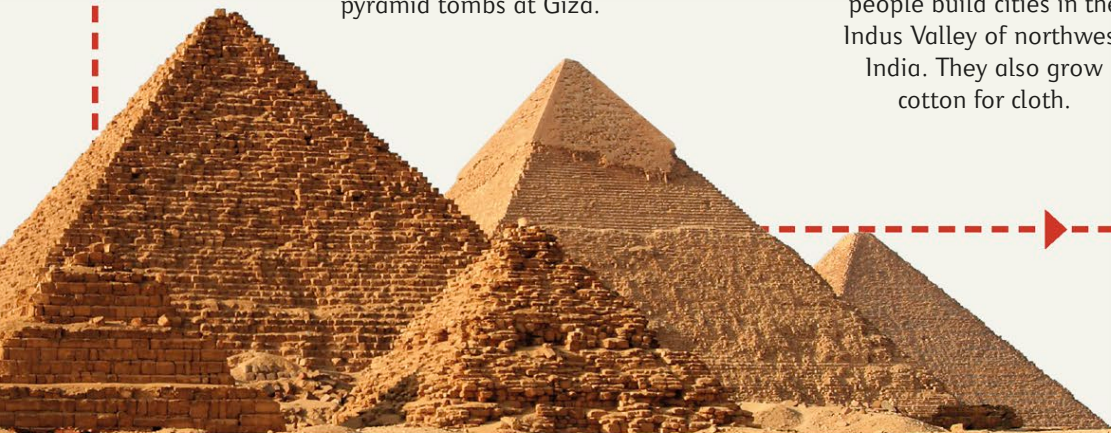
First recorded war

The first recorded war in history is fought, between the Sumerian cities of Lagash and Umma.

c.2300 BCE

First empire

King Sargon of Akkad conquers Mesopotamia and creates the world's first empire.



Pyramids at Giza

117 CE

Roman Empire

The Roman Empire reaches its largest size under Emperor Trajan. It stretches from Spain in the west to Iraq in the east.

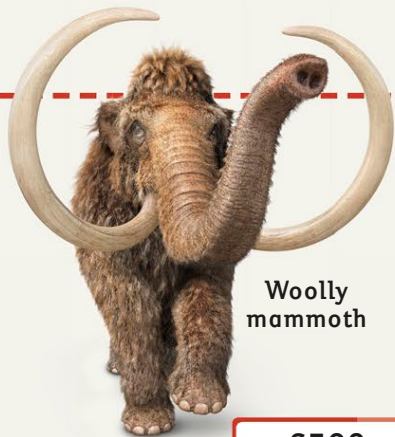
221–210 CE

China's first emperor

China is united under the First Emperor. When he dies, he is buried in a tomb protected by a terra-cotta (clay) army.



Terra-cotta army



Woolly mammoth

14,000–9,000 years ago

The climate warms

The world gets warmer; sea levels rise; and forests spread. Many big animals, such as mammoths, die out.



Jomon pot

13,000 BCE

Pottery invented

The Jomon people of Japan make the world's oldest known pottery.

6500 BCE

Earliest silk making

Silk begins to be spun in China. Silk is a fine fabric made from the cocoons of the silk moth.



Silk worms

7000 BCE

First cloth woven

People in the Fertile Crescent learn to weave cloth from the fibers of a plant called flax.

10,000 BCE

Farming begins

In the Fertile Crescent, stretching from Egypt to Iraq, people begin to plant wheat and barley and raise animals for meat and milk.



3300 BCE

Writing invented

Egyptians invent the world's first writing system, hieroglyphs.



Egyptian hieroglyphs

3100 BCE

Egypt united

Egypt becomes a single kingdom under the rule of a pharaoh, perhaps called Narmer.



3000 BCE

Bronze Age begins

Mesopotamians mix tin and copper to make bronze, a harder metal. Soon after, bronze is also made in China.

3000 BCE

South American farming begins

Farming starts in the Andes mountains of South America, where people grow crops including potatoes.



South American potatoes

c.1200 BCE

Iron Age begins

The Bronze Age ends, and the Iron Age begins when people in Anatolia (modern Turkey) start making iron.



King Sargon

c.1200 BCE

First American civilizations

The Olmecs of Mesoamerica and the people of Chavin de Huantar in Peru live in the first American civilizations.

c.1000–500 BCE

Farming spreads in Africa

Farming people move from Nigeria to settle across much of Africa. They grow yams, millet, and sorghum. In 400 BCE, they begin making iron tools.

334–323 BCE

Alexander the Great

After uniting Greece, Alexander the Great of Macedonia conquers an empire stretching from Egypt to India.

c.500–336 BCE

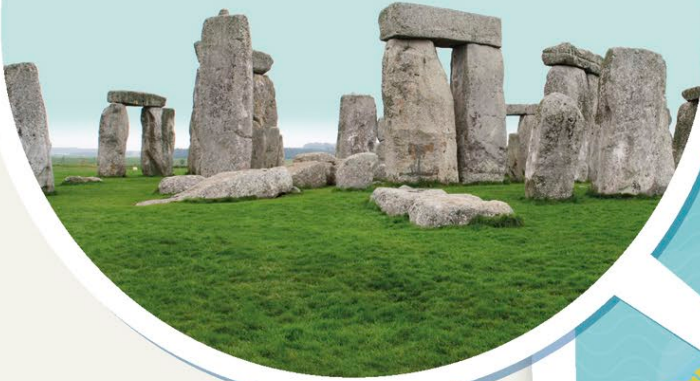
Ancient Greece

Greek civilization is at its peak. The Greeks create beautiful art and architecture and invent science, philosophy, theater, history writing, and politics.



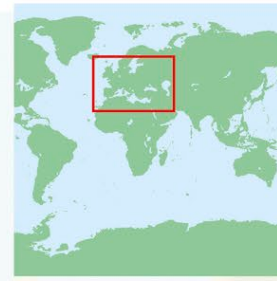
Stonehenge

Farming people worked together to create huge monuments called megaliths, meaning "great stones." Some were tombs to bury the dead. Others, such as Stonehenge in Britain, were places for religious ceremonies.



Settling down

Farming began in Asia and then moved into Europe. People settled down in different places and started a variety of cultures.



Early trade

After people settled down as farmers, they began to make things to trade, such as pots. The most prized objects for trading were polished stone axes, which people started making around 4000 BCE. They were traded across long distances.



Polished flint axes



The Stone Age

The earliest period of our history is called the Stone Age because people used tools made from stone. They hunted wild animals and gathered wild plants. Later, starting around 10,000 BCE, people in East Asia began to plant crops and keep animals. Farming then spread west across Europe.



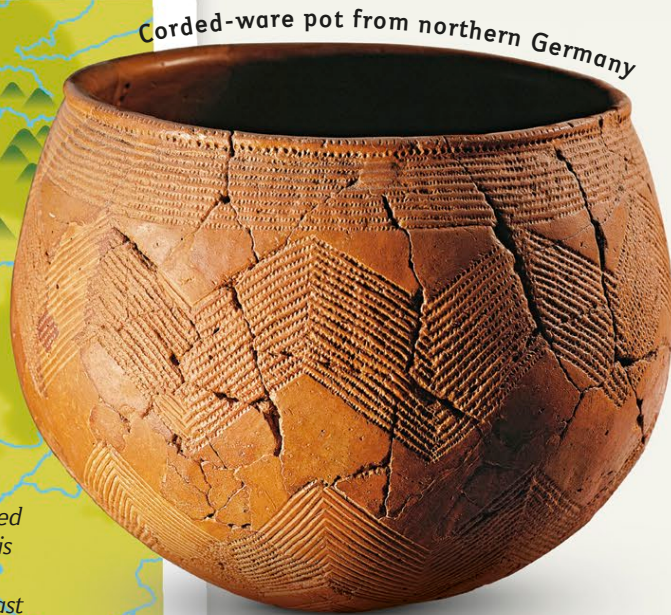
Comb pottery

In Russia, people decorated their pots by dragging combs across them.



Amber sculpture of a horse

This horse was carved from amber, which is fossilized tree resin. Amber from the coast of the Baltic Sea was traded across Europe.



Corded-ware pot from northern Germany

When farming people entered Europe from Asia around 6000 BCE, they brought herds of cattle with them.



Bull

The first farmers in Europe lived in small villages, which would usually have five to eight wooden longhouses.



Wooden longhouse

At Göbekli Tepe, people built a stone circle for ceremonies around 9000 BCE. They used massive carved stones.



World's first town

Çatalhöyük

Göbekli Tepe

World's oldest temple

Women harvesting wheat

Jericho

Çatalhöyük, founded around 7500 BCE, is the world's oldest large town. It was five-times bigger than Jericho.

Farmers harvested wheat with curved tools called sickles, which had blades made of stone.

Decorated objects

Stone Age people invented pots to cook and store food. In different parts of Europe, people decorated pots in different ways, making patterns with cords (strings), shells, or combs. They also made art out of materials such as amber.

KEY



Fertile Crescent
An area with rich soil for growing plants.



Monoliths
Stone structures called monoliths were built across Europe.

Jericho

Farming allowed people to settle down in villages, which later grew into towns. One of the oldest is Jericho, which dates from 9600 BCE. It was defended by a high stone wall.

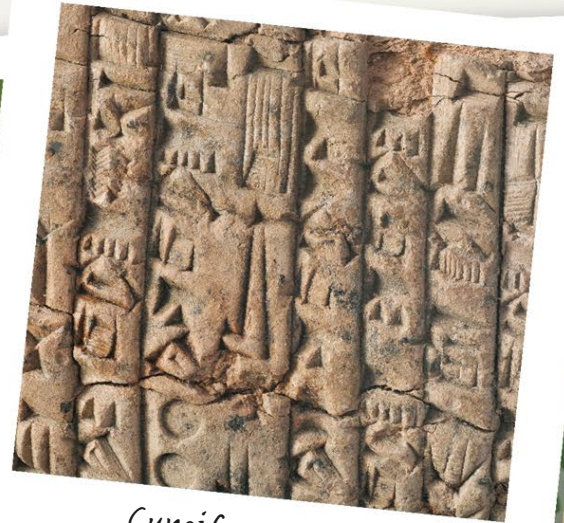


Mesopotamia

Mesopotamia means "the land between the two rivers." It existed around the rivers Tigris and Euphrates in the Middle East. It was here, around 3300 BCE, that the world's first cities were built. Mesopotamian cities were ruled by kings, who waged war with each other using trained armies. The Mesopotamians invented bronze making and writing.

Writing

Mesopotamians invented one of the first writing systems. It is called cuneiform, which means "wedge shaped." It was written by pushing a sharp reed into a soft clay tablet. Cuneiform was used for 3,200 years across western Asia.



Cuneiform writing



Between rivers

Mesopotamia stretched along a fertile area between the Tigris and Euphrates, which made it a good place to farm.

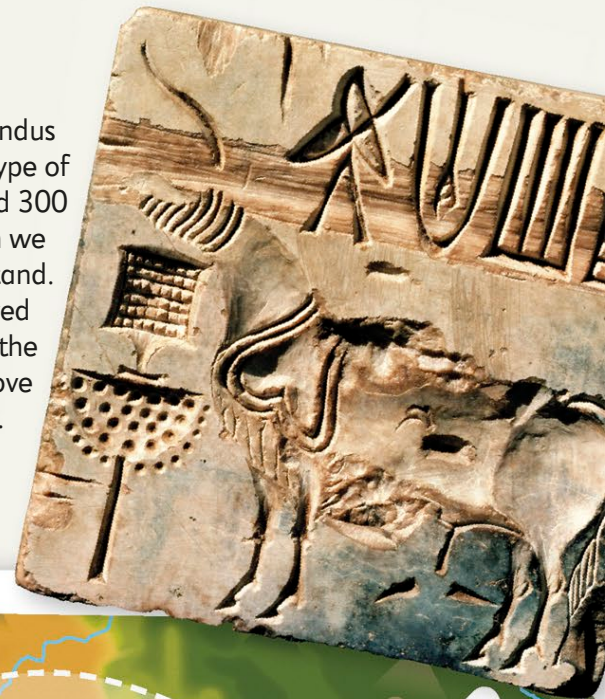


Indus Valley

The land around the Indus River was the birthplace of another of the first civilizations. Beginning around 2600 BCE, people here built carefully planned cities. This was the largest early civilization, bigger than Egypt and Mesopotamia put together. There is no evidence left of how the people of the Indus Valley were ruled.

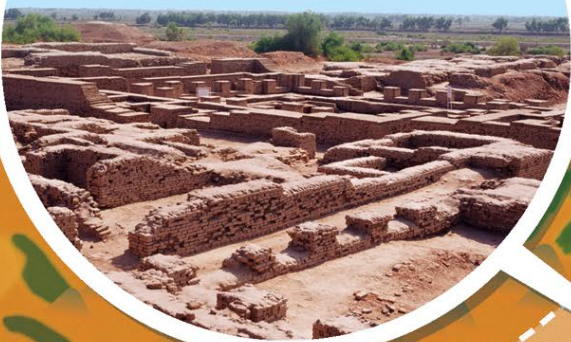
Indus seal

The people of the Indus Valley invented a type of writing with around 300 picture signs, which we still cannot understand. It was used on carved stone seals, where the signs appeared above pictures of animals.



Ruins of Mohenjo-Daro

The biggest Indus city was Mohenjo-Daro. Every house had its own water supply, toilet, and bath.



KEY (2600 BCE)

Goods coming into the Indus area



Silver

This metal was used to make jewelry.



Copper

This metal was used to make pots and knives.



Lapis lazuli

This blue stone from Afghanistan was used to make jewelry.



Tin

This metal was mixed with copper to make bronze.



Cotton growing

Cotton fibers were woven into cloth.

Carnelian

A red stone called carnelian was used to make beads for jewelry.

Asian elephant

Elephants were hunted for their ivory tusks.

Coastal people collected oysters to get the pearls sometimes found inside.

Pearls

Indus traders traveled by boat, taking goods along the rivers.

THAR DESERT



SCALE

0 100 miles
0 100 kilometers

River network

The Indus civilization grew up around small rivers that flowed into the large Indus River, which ended at the Arabian Sea.



Ancient Egypt

Around 3000 BCE, the people who lived along the Nile River created one of the world's earliest civilizations, ancient Egypt. Kings known as pharaohs ruled Egypt for over 3,000 years. It was the most stable and longest-lasting civilization in the ancient world.

Fertile Nile

Egypt lies along the Nile River, which flows through the desert of northeast Africa into the Mediterranean Sea.



The Sphinx, a statue of a lion with a human head, guards the pyramids.

Sphinx at Giza

Giza

Memphis

Pyramids of Giza
From 2650 to 1800 BCE, pharaohs were buried in huge stone tombs called pyramids. The Great Pyramid is the only survivor of the seven wonders of the ancient world.



Farmers grew wheat and other crops next to the river.

Plowing

Egyptian boats sailed south using the wind, which usually blows from north to south. The current carried them north again.

Sailing south

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

LOWER EGYPT

Hieroglyphs

The Egyptians invented hieroglyphs, the world's first writing system. Hieroglyphs were pictures that stood for things and ideas. They were carved in stone or written on a type of paper called papyrus.



Hieroglyphs carved in stone

KEY (3000 - 1000 BCE)



Egyptian border

The dotted line shows the edge of Egypt.

Wheat

This was the main crop grown along the Nile.



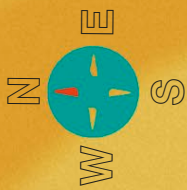
Mud houses

People lived in houses made of mud bricks.

SCALE

0 250 miles

0 250 kilometers



Tutankhamun

During the period called the New Kingdom, between 1550 and 1069 BCE, pharaohs were buried in underground tombs in the Valley of the Kings. The pharaoh Tutankhamun's tomb is the only one that has been found with all its treasure still inside.



Mask of Tutankhamun



UPPER EGYPT

Temple of Hathor,
the goddess of joy
and motherhood.

Temple of Hathor

Valley of the Kings

Thebes

Valley of the Kings

Temple built by Queen
Hatshepsut, who ruled
as pharaoh.

Edfu

Temple of Horus,
the god of kingship.

Temple of Horus

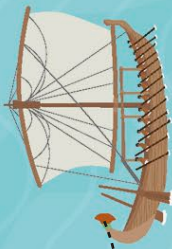
Pharaoh Ramses II's
temple to himself,
carved out of the rock.

Ramses statues

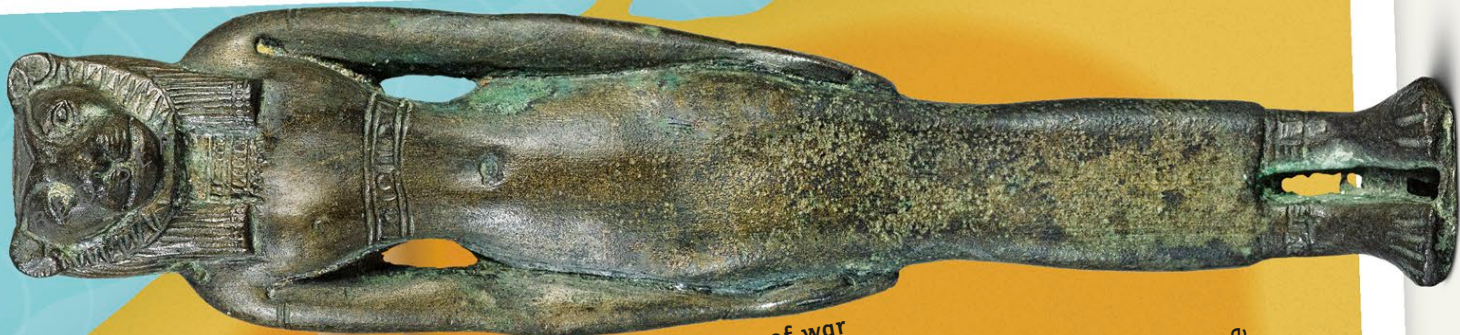
Abu Simbel

Egyptian ships sailed
across the Red Sea,
bringing back
perfume from
southern Arabia.

Merchant ship



Sekhmet, goddess of war



Egyptian gods

The Egyptians worshipped hundreds of gods, who were shown as different animals. This statue is of Sekhmet, the lion-headed goddess of war.

KEY

ATHENS

City-states

Individual Greek cities ruled themselves and had their own armies.



Merchant routes

Greek merchants sailed the seas, carrying goods such as olive oil.



Sea battles

Warships were rowed into battle, using battering rams to sink enemy ships.



Greek games

Athletic contests were held in religious centers, such as Olympia.

Far and wide

The Greeks founded settlements all around the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. The best surviving Greek temples are not in Greece but in Italy. This one is in Sicily.



Temple of Segesta, built c.420 BCE

Ancient Greece

The ancient Greeks were some of the most creative people in history. They invented theater, sports, politics, science, and the writing of history. Their beautiful art and architecture is still copied today. Ancient Greek civilization was at its height between 500 and 300 BCE.

Many cities

Ancient Greece was a collection of city-states. The Greeks traveled and founded cities all over the Mediterranean.



SCALE

0 50 miles
0 50 kilometers



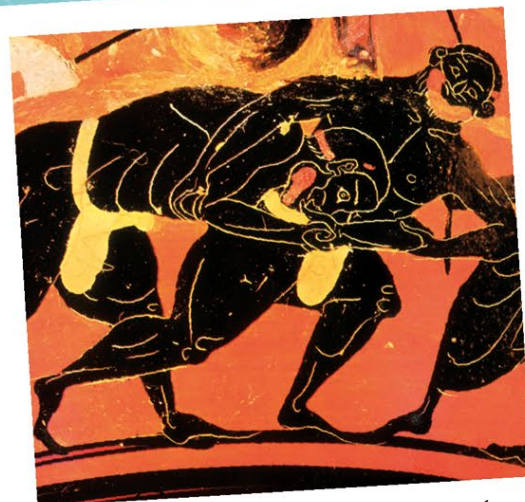
NAPLES

PAESTUM

SYRACUSE

The Olympic Games

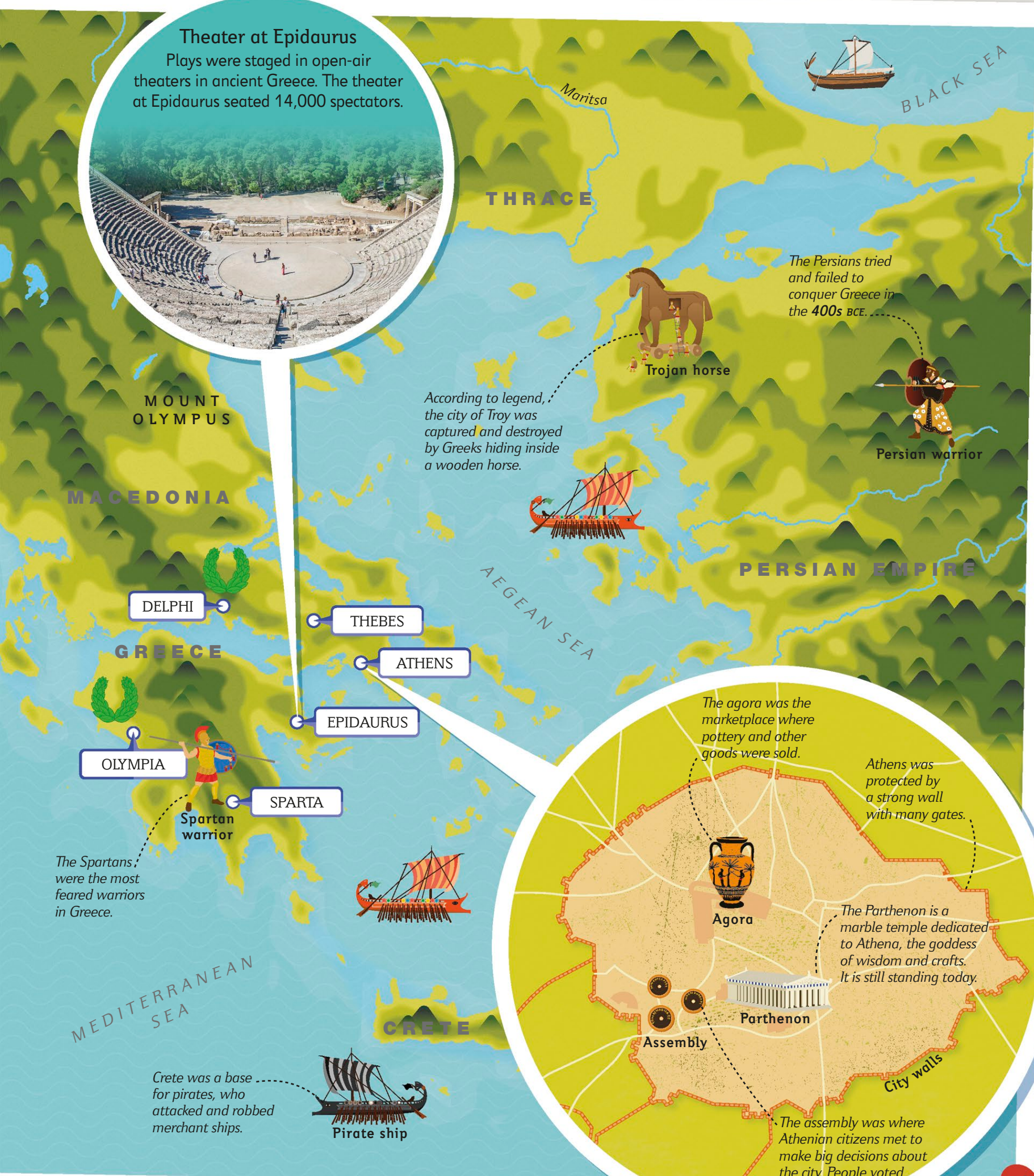
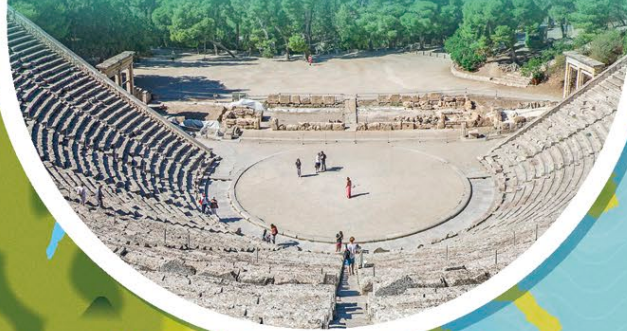
The Greeks invented athletic competitions. The most famous was held at Olympia during a festival in honor of Zeus, king of the gods. Athletes came from all over the Greek world.



Wrestling in the Greek Olympics

Theater at Epidaurus

Plays were staged in open-air theaters in ancient Greece. The theater at Epidaurus seated 14,000 spectators.



THRACE

BLACK SEA

The Persians tried and failed to conquer Greece in the 400s BCE.

Trojan horse

According to legend, the city of Troy was captured and destroyed by Greeks hiding inside a wooden horse.

Persian warrior

PERSIAN EMPIRE

AEGEAN SEA

MOUNT OLYMPUS

MACEDONIA

DELPHI

THEBES

ATHENS

EPIDAUROS

OLYMPIA

SPARTA

Spartan warrior

The Spartans were the most feared warriors in Greece.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

CRETE

Crete was a base for pirates, who attacked and robbed merchant ships.

Pirate ship

The agora was the marketplace where pottery and other goods were sold.

Athens was protected by a strong wall with many gates.

Agora

The Parthenon is a marble temple dedicated to Athena, the goddess of wisdom and crafts. It is still standing today.

Parthenon

Assembly

City walls

The assembly was where Athenian citizens met to make big decisions about the city. People voted using clay discs.

Ancient China

Beginning in 475 BCE, China was divided into several kingdoms, which were always at war with each other. This era, called the Warring States period, ended in 221 BCE, when the king of Qin conquered all his rivals. He ruled as China's First Emperor. Qin, pronounced "Chin," gave its name to all of China.

Kingdoms at war

The many warring states each battled to become the most powerful. They were eventually united into the huge empire of China.



The First Emperor

First Emperor of China

Ying Zheng, known as the First Emperor, ruled China harshly from 221–210 BCE. He forced everybody in the country to work for him. People had to build roads, canals, a great wall, and a huge tomb for him.



The First Emperor built a road 500 miles (800 km) long, from Xianyang to Mongolia.

The Straight Road

Xianyang

Epang palace

The capital of China was the city of Xianyang. The First Emperor built a palace here.



Chariot

Government officials traveled around in horse-drawn chariots.

Terra-cotta army

In 210 BCE, the First Emperor was buried beneath a human-made mountain. Nearby, an army of more than 7,000 life-size terra-cotta (clay) warriors was also buried.

Terra-cotta soldiers



XIONG NU



The Great Wall protected China from raids by a group of northern tribes called the Xiongnu.

Battle of Changping

ZHAO

WEI

HAN

CHU

YAN

In 262 BCE, Qin and Zhao armies fought a great battle at Changping. Qin won.

Foxtail millet

By the Yellow River, farmers grew a type of grain called foxtail millet.

By the Yangtze River, farmers grew rice. Southern Chinese people ate rice as part of every meal.

Planting rice

YELLOW SEA

Yangtze River

SCALE

0 125 miles
0 125 kilometers



A surviving section of the wall

The Great Wall of China

The warring states had built walls to protect themselves from each other. The First Emperor had these walls knocked down and built a continuous one in the north. This was the Great Wall of China.

Chinese coins



Coins

The First Emperor introduced new standard coins. They were round with a hole in the middle, so they could be strung together. The hole stood for the earth, thought to be square, beneath the circle of the sky.

KEY (c.221 BCE)



Great Wall
The Great Wall stretched across the north of China.



State borders
These are the borders that divided the warring states.



Empire border
This line shows the edge of the empire.

Ancient Rome

More than 2,000 years ago, ancient Rome was one of the most powerful nations in the world. At first, Rome was ruled by kings. It became a republic in 509 BCE, which meant that it was ruled by members of Roman society. In 27 BCE Rome became an empire, led by a ruler called an emperor. At its largest, in 117 CE, the Roman Empire was home to more than 65 million people.

Punic Wars

Between 264 and 146 BCE, Rome fought three wars against the city of Carthage, in modern-day Tunisia. Rome wanted control of the Mediterranean Sea. The wars, known as the Punic Wars, ended in total Roman victory.



General Hannibal from Carthage

KEY (c. 117 CE)



Empire border

The edge of the Roman Empire.



Grain

Shipped to Rome from North Africa and Sicily.



Grapevines

Vines were planted across the empire to grow grapes to make into wine.



Timber

Forests were stripped of wood all over the empire.



Roman baths

Public bathing brought the Romans together.



Slaves

Many Romans owned slaves. Some slaves had to build Roman roads.



Amphitheaters

Open-air theaters entertained Romans across the empire.



Roman soldiers

The army kept the peace and defended the borders against enemy invasion.

Named after Emperor Hadrian, work on this wall began in 122 CE. It marked the northwest edge of the empire.

Hadrian's Wall

This leader of the Arverni tribe led an uprising against Roman power in 52 BCE.

Vercingetorix

The Romans built this lighthouse in what is now Spain.

Tower of Hercules

This was the most important gold mine in the Roman Empire.

Las Medulas

Pont du Gard

The Romans built aqueducts to transport water from one place to another.

Carthaginians

The Carthaginians used war elephants to fight against the Roman Empire.

Julius Caesar

One of ancient Rome's most well-known leaders, Julius Caesar conquered large amounts of land for Rome. The empire began with his great-nephew, Augustus, who made himself the first emperor.

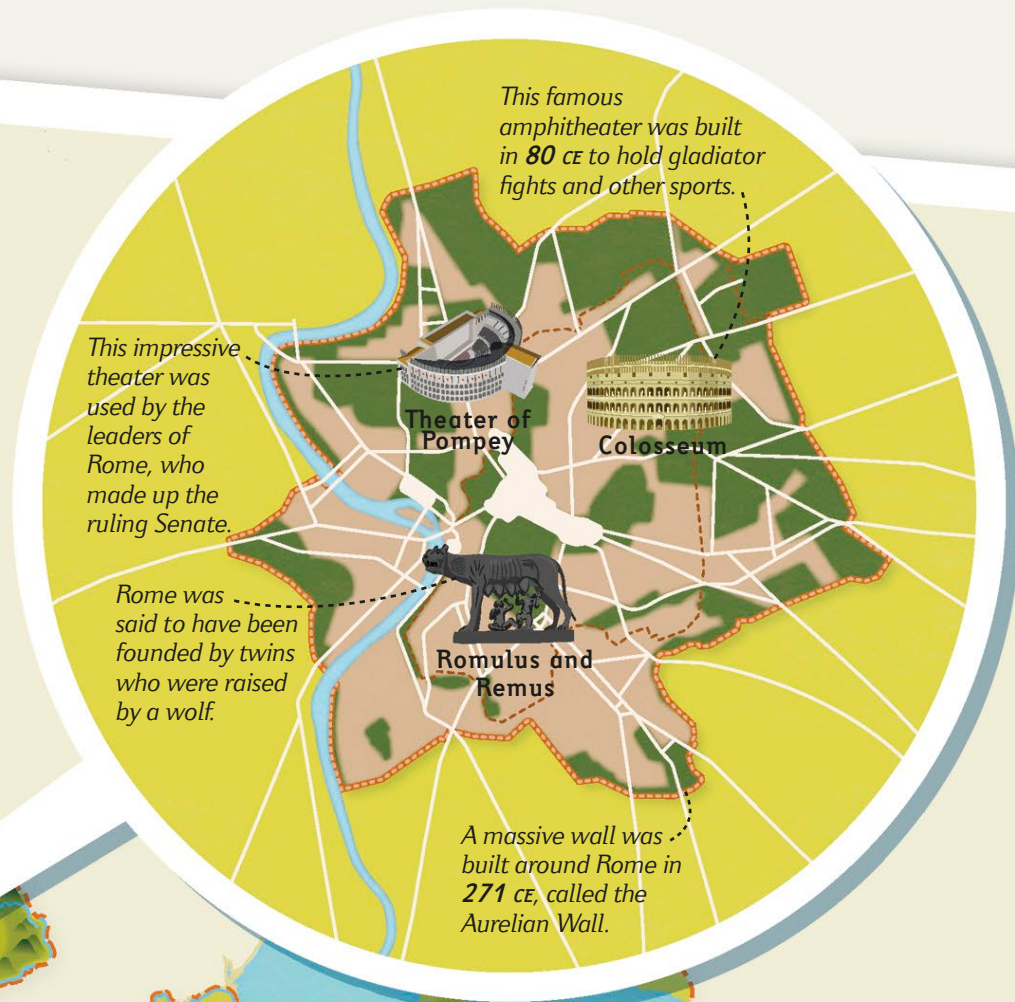




The Appian Way leading out of Rome

Roman roads

The Romans built many long, straight roads to link the towns and cities of the empire. These paved roads helped soldiers move quickly around the empire.



This famous amphitheater was built in 80 CE to hold gladiator fights and other sports.

This impressive theater was used by the leaders of Rome, who made up the ruling Senate.

Rome was said to have been founded by twins who were raised by a wolf.

A massive wall was built around Rome in 271 CE, called the Aurelian Wall.



This theater in Verona, Italy, is still in use today.

Verona Arena

Rome

Mount Vesuvius

The city of Pompeii was destroyed by the eruption of the volcano Mount Vesuvius in 79 CE.

Theater at Djemila

The Romans built this amphitheater in what is now Tunisia.

Constantinople became the capital of the empire in 330 CE. Walls were built around the city to help defend it against attacks.

Constantinople

Column of Constantine

Emperor Constantine the Great ordered this column to be built in 330 CE.

These warships traveled all around the Mediterranean Sea.

Galley warship

Cleopatra ruled Egypt until 30 BCE, when it was conquered by Rome.

Cleopatra

Masada hill fort

In 74 CE, a Jewish revolt against Roman rule ended when all the Jewish troops and civilians in the Masada fort killed themselves.

SCALE

0 200 miles
0 200 kilometers



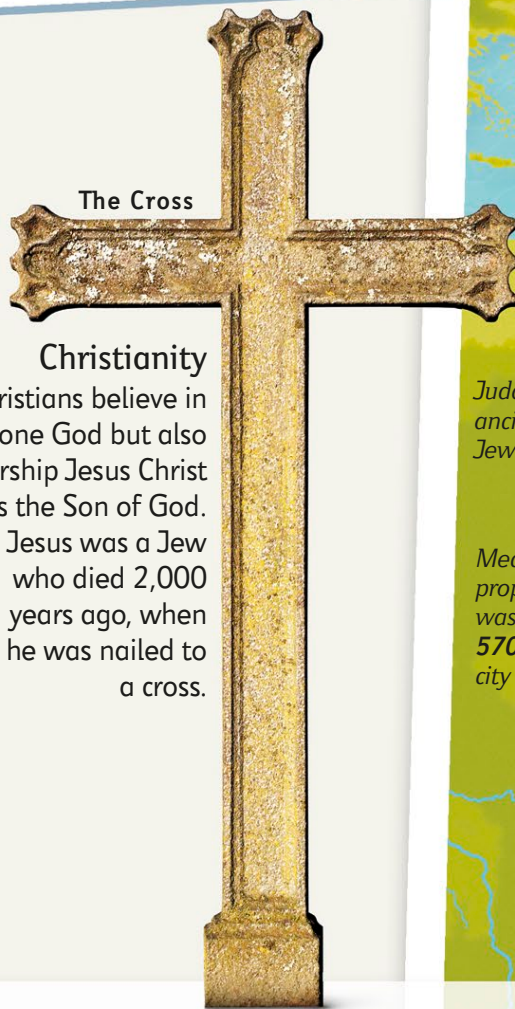
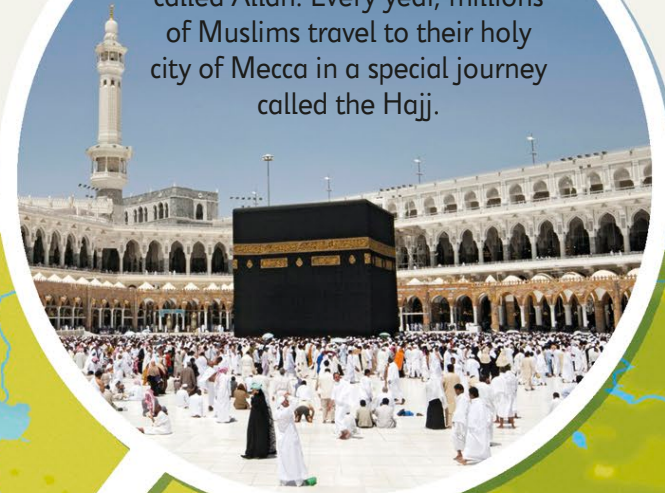
Torah reading in a synagogue

Judaism

The faith of the Jewish people, called Judaism, was the first religion that worshipped one God. Jews believe that God chose them as a special holy people and gave them a set of laws to follow.

Islam

Muslims worship a single God, called Allah. Every year, millions of Muslims travel to their holy city of Mecca in a special journey called the Hajj.



The Cross

Christianity

Christians believe in one God but also worship Jesus Christ as the Son of God. Jesus was a Jew who died 2,000 years ago, when he was nailed to a cross.



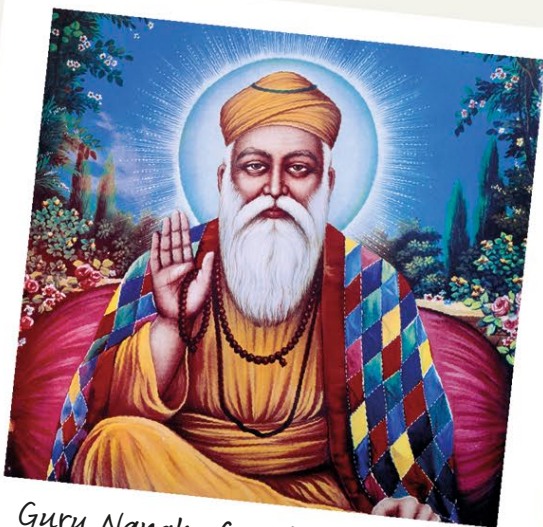
World religions

A religion is a set of beliefs about how to live a good life and what happens after death. In the past, there were hundreds of different religions. Then, people began to follow larger, organized religions. Today, most people belong to only a few world religions.

Smaller religions

Alongside the major religions, there are still many smaller ones. In some parts of Africa, people believe in powerful spirits. They try to get the help of the spirits by dancing while wearing masks.





Guru Nanak, founder of Sikhism

Sikhism

Sikhism was founded 500 years ago by an Indian teacher called Guru Nanak. He taught that there is one God, who can be worshipped anywhere, and that all humans are equal.



Statue of the Hindu god Ganesh

Hinduism

Hinduism, the ancient religion of India, is practiced in many different ways. Hindus worship hundreds of gods. One of the most popular is Ganesh, who has an elephant's head.



Shinto
Buddhism

Shinto is an ancient Japanese religion. Its followers worship gods and spirits of the natural world.

Taoism

Taoism is an ancient Chinese religion that began in the **fourth century BCE**. Its followers try to live in balance with nature.

KEY



Islam
A crescent moon and star.



Buddhism
A wheel with eight spokes.



Taoism
This symbol shows two opposites in balance.



Christianity
The cross on which Jesus died.



Shinto
A torii, or sacred gateway.



Judaism
The star of David, who was a Jewish king.



Sikhism
A khanda (set of swords).



Hinduism
A symbol for "om," a sacred sound.

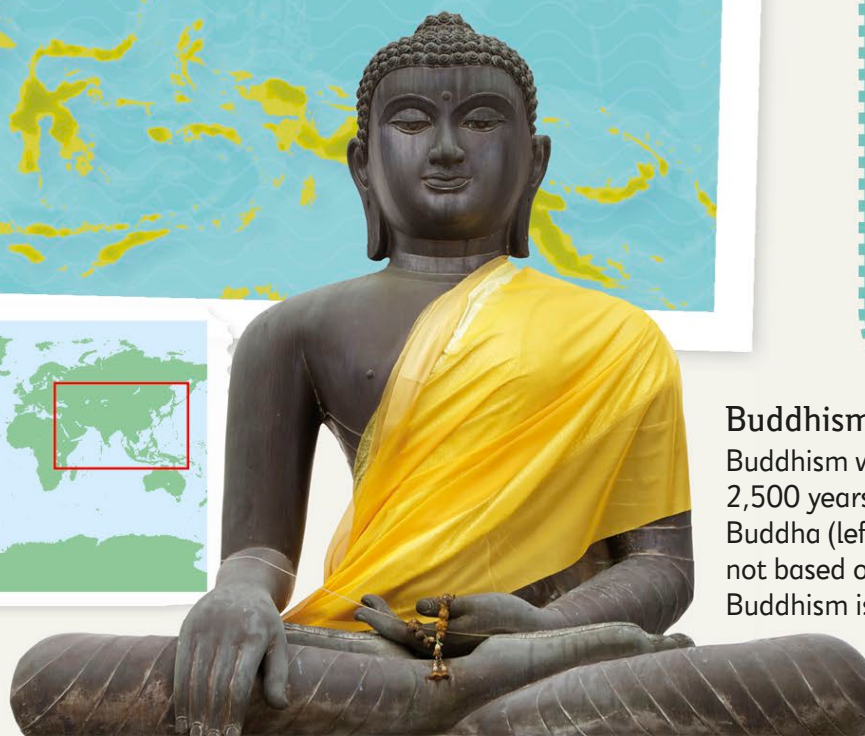
World of faiths

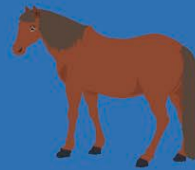
The world's major religions all began in Asia and the Middle East, then spread to the rest of the world.



Buddhism

Buddhism was founded in northeast India 2,500 years ago by a teacher called the Buddha (left). Unlike other religions, it is not based on a belief in gods. The goal of Buddhism is to find true wisdom.





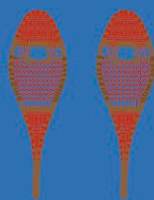
1. Which religion did Indian monks spread to China along the Silk Road?



3. Which country has the world's oldest royal family?



2. Which desert did traders have to cross to reach Mali?



4. Where did Leif Erikson sail in 1000 CE?

8. Which disease killed up to two-thirds of all Europeans?

7. On which continent would you find totem poles?

You can find all the answers and more quizzes on pages 90-91.

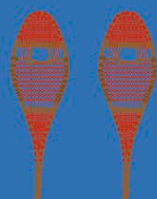
6. Who conquered the biggest continuous land empire in history?

5. When did the Hundred Years' War begin?

THE MIDDLE AGES

600-1450

The period from 600-1450 CE is known as the Middle Ages, because it lies between ancient and modern history. New kingdoms appeared in Europe. Religion was very important, and magnificent religious buildings, such as temples and cathedrals, were built around the world.





The Middle Ages

Many new kingdoms and empires arose during the Middle Ages. After the fall of the Roman Empire, several kingdoms appeared in Europe sharing a strong belief in Christianity. A new world religion also emerged during the Middle Ages: Islam.

250–950

Maya civilization

The Maya civilization, a collection of competing cities in Mesoamerica, is at its height.



Maya writing carved on bone

711–721

Muslim Spain

A North African Muslim army invades and conquers Spain. The Muslims then move into France but are defeated at the Battle of Poitiers in 732.

700

First American towns

The first towns are built in North America, in the eastern woodlands, by people known as the Mound Builders.

762

Baghdad

Caliph al-Mansur founds Baghdad as a new capital of the Islamic Empire, beginning the “Golden Age” of Islam.

1066

Norman Conquest

The Normans, under William the Conqueror, conquer England. To control their English subjects, they later build many castles.



William the Conqueror leading his men

1095–1099

First Crusade

The First Crusade is a holy war fought by European armies against the Muslims who rule the Holy Land. The crusaders capture Jerusalem, and start Christian kingdoms.

1200–1350

Mali Empire

Growth of the Mali Empire, which conquers Ghana. The capital, Timbuktu, is famed for its wealth and the learning of its Islamic scholars.

1206–1294

Mongol conquests

The Mongols of East Asia conquer an empire stretching from eastern Europe to the Pacific Ocean. It is the biggest continuous land empire in history.

1440–1473

Benin Empire founded

Reign of Oba (king) Ewuare the Great, founder of the Benin Empire of West Africa.



Queen Mother of Benin

1420–1446

Dome of Florence

The Italian architect Filippo Brunelleschi builds the dome of the cathedral in Florence.

Dome of Florence Cathedral



c.500–600

First West African State

Rise of the Kingdom of Ghana, the first known state in West Africa. Its wealth comes from gold, traded across the Sahara with North Africa.

622–632

Birth of Islam

In Arabia, Muhammad, the founder of Islam, unites the previously divided Arab tribes under his rule.

618–907

Tang dynasty

Under the Tang dynasty, the Chinese conquer a great empire, including much of Central Asia. Chang'an, the capital, is the world's biggest city.



Flag of Korea

668

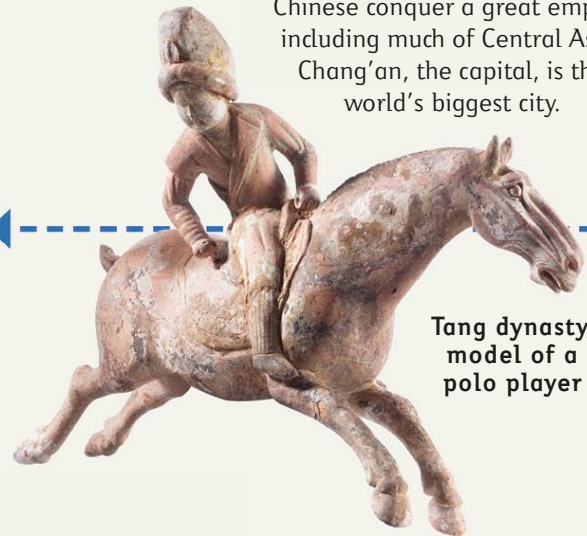
Korea unified

King Munmu of Silla unites Korea, which was previously divided into separate kingdoms.

632–690

Arab conquests

The Arabs conquer the Persian Empire and North Africa.



Tang dynasty, model of a polo player

789

First Viking raid

The Vikings stage their first attack on Britain, beginning more than a century of raiding.



Viking axe and shield

800

Carolingian Empire

Pope Leo III crowns the Frankish (French) king, Charlemagne, as emperor. Charlemagne unites much of western Europe in his Carolingian Empire.



Statue of Leif Erikson in Norway

1050

Printing invented

Printing, with moveable clay type, is invented in China. Earlier Chinese books were printed using carved wooden blocks.

1000

Vikings reach America

Leif Erikson, a Viking explorer, sails to North America, which he calls Vinland.

10th century

Arabic numerals

Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.) are first used in Europe. Invented in India, they are named after the Arabs who introduced them to Europe.

c.1270

First paper

People in Italy begin to make paper, at first from rags. Paper is much cheaper than parchment, which is made from animal skin.



Maori man from New Zealand

1280

Polynesians settle New Zealand

Polynesian sailors discover and settle New Zealand. After centuries of travel, it is the last place the Polynesians discover in the Pacific Ocean.

1289

First eyeglasses

Eyeglasses are invented in Italy and are used to help with reading.

1347–1352

Black Death

A terrible plague called the Black Death spreads from Asia across Europe. It kills between a third and two-thirds of the population.

Rat fleas spread the Black Death across Europe.



1337

Hundred Years' War begins

Beginning of the Hundred Years' War, a series of wars between England and France that went on for over a hundred years.

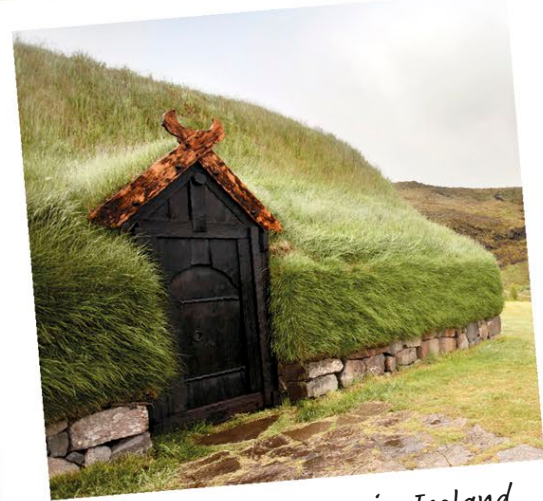
1315–1317

Great Famine

Cold, wet weather across northern Europe causes the Great Famine. Crops fail, and at least a tenth of the population starves to death.

The Vikings

From the 8th to the 11th centuries CE, the Vikings set off from Scandinavia to attack, trade, and settle in new lands. They sailed along the rivers of Russia to the Black Sea, and out into the North Sea and North Atlantic. They settled in the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland and became the first Europeans to reach America. In Britain, they conquered an area that the English called the Danelaw.



A rebuilt longhouse in Iceland

Longhouse

A typical Viking home was a longhouse. It had one big shared room with a fire in the middle for warmth, cooking, and light. People slept on benches around the sides. Animals lived in a separate area at one end of the house.

ICELAND



KEY (890–1050)

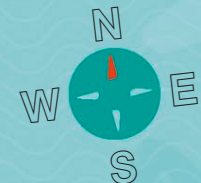
-  **Viking homelands**
The areas in Scandinavia the Vikings came from.
-  **Gains abroad**
The areas that were taken by the Vikings.
-  **Viking voyages**
The Vikings went on many voyages in their longships.
-  **Battles and raids**
The Vikings fought other people across Europe.
-  **Settlements**
Places where the Vikings settled down and had families.

GREENLAND



Eric the Red

Eric the Red founded the first Viking settlement in Greenland in 985 CE.



ATLANTIC OCEAN

Leif Erikson sailed to North America around 1000 CE. He named the place he found Vinland.



Leif Erikson

VINLAND

SCALE



Across the sea

The Vikings sailed all around Europe and the Mediterranean, across Russia, the North Sea, and the North Atlantic.



Longships

Voyages were made in double-ended oak ships, with single square sails. Ships were so important to the Vikings that rulers were buried in them. This beautiful ship was found in a grave in Norway.

Lindisfarne

The first Viking attacks, shown carved into this stone, were raids on monasteries on Britain's coast, such as Lindisfarne and Iona.



Combs made from deer antlers are found in many Viking areas.

Jewelry

The Vikings loved jewelry, especially silver arm rings, which were worn by both men and women.



A silver hammer was the sign of Thor, god of thunder.

Crafts

SCANDINAVIA

RUSSIA

Vikings sailed down Russia's rivers, lifting and dragging their ships over the land between rivers.

Carrying a ship

Vikings sold furs, ivory, and slaves to Muslim Arabs, who paid with silver.

Silver

Constantinople

BYZANTINE EMPIRE

Viking helmet

Viking axe

Viking warriors

Blacksmiths made metal helmets to protect the heads of Viking warriors. Vikings fought using swords, spears, and battle-axes.





Bulguksa Temple

Silla crown

In the Silla capital, Gyeongju, kings were buried in tombs covered with mounds of rocks. The tombs contained rich treasures, such as gold crowns decorated with antler or tree shapes.



Bulguksa Temple

The kingdom of Silla started following the Buddhist religion in 527 CE. The Bulguksa Temple was built in Gyeongju, the royal capital, in 751–774 CE. Bulguksa means “temple of the land of Buddha.”

Coastal kingdoms

Korea is an area of land that sticks out from Asia into the Pacific Ocean. It traded a lot with nearby China.



Ancient Korea

By the first century BCE, there were three competing kingdoms in Korea. Goguryeo was a large kingdom in the north; Baekje was in the southwest; and Silla was in the southeast. There was also a group of independent cities in the south called Gaya. Silla conquered the other kingdoms in 668 CE, but modern Korea took its name from the kingdom of Goguryeo.

Ancient Japan

Between the fourth and sixth centuries CE, Japan's many small territories were united into one country under an emperor. Japan's emperors said they were descended from the goddess of the sun. Japan used Chinese writing and began to follow Buddhism, which mixed with the local religion of Shinto.



Emperor Kanmu (ruled 781-806 CE)

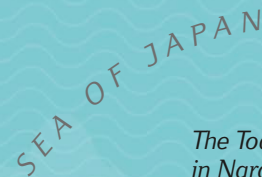
Island state

Japan lies off the east coast of Asia. It is made up of four main islands: Honshu, Hokkaido, Shikoku, and Kyushu.



God-like emperor

Japan has the world's oldest royal family. It has reigned for at least 1,500 years and continues up to the present day. The emperors were thought to be like gods, so only they could rule the country.



The Todai-ji Temple in Nara has a 49 ft (15 m) tall statue of the Buddha.

Samurai armor

- Samurai warriors wore elaborate suits of armor.

The Japanese traditional religion, Shinto, is based on the worship of spirits called kami.

Shinto shrine

Edo

• Mount Fuji is a holy mountain, worshipped as a Shinto spirit.

Mount Fuji

Todai-ji buddha

Kyoto

Nara

Kinkaku-ji

Himeji

Himeji castle

Wealthy Japanese noblemen lived in castles, where they had their own followings of warriors called samurai. This castle in Himeji was originally built in the 1330s.





Inuit hunter carrying a kayak

Inuit

The Inuit, the people of the icy Arctic, lived by catching fish and hunting seals, whales, and walrus. The Inuit chased these animals in light sealskin boats called kayaks.

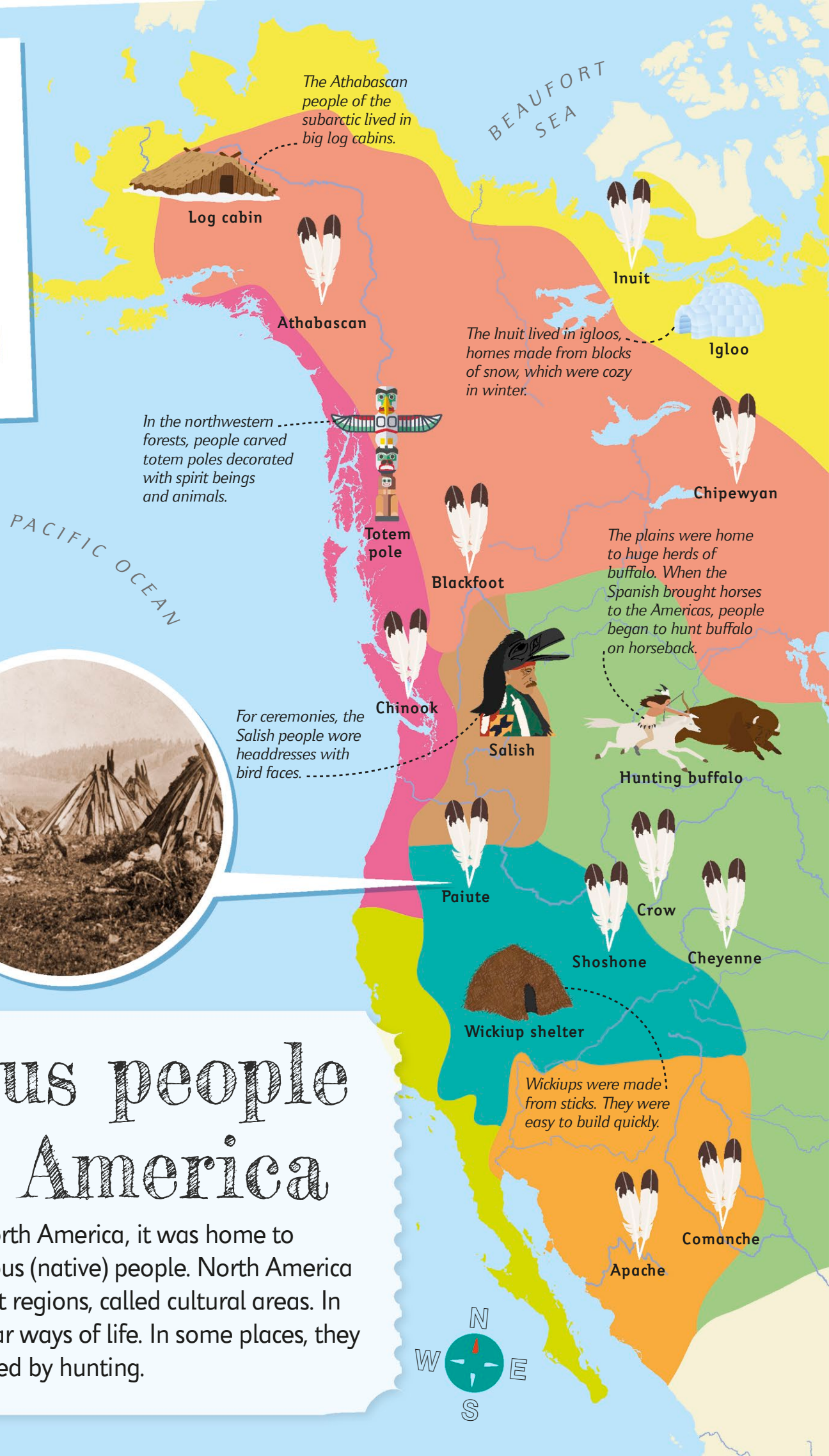
Homes

People in different areas had different kinds of homes. This photograph, taken in 1876, shows a Paiute village in the Great Basin area. These huts, made from sticks, are called wickiups.



Indigenous people of North America

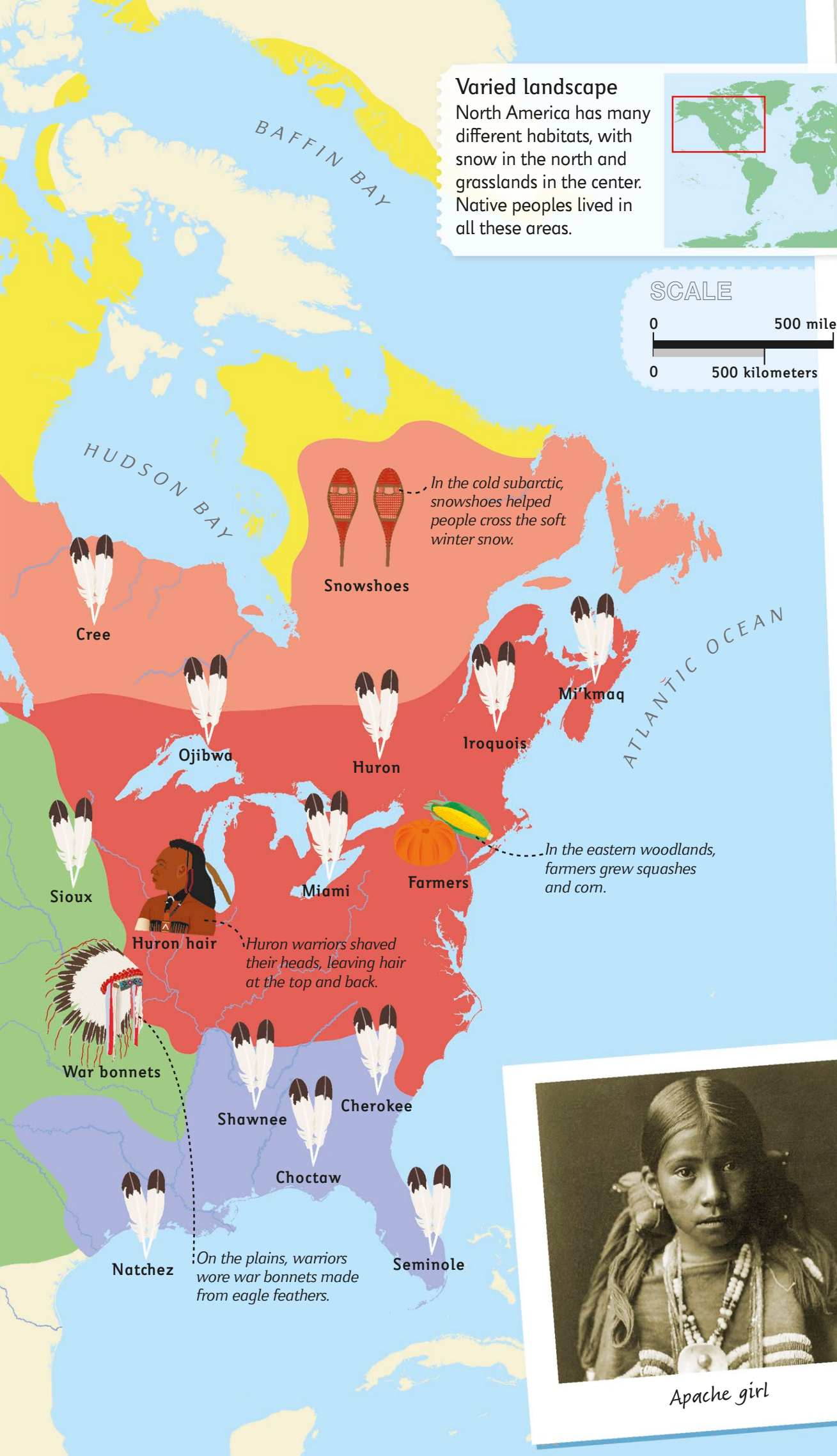
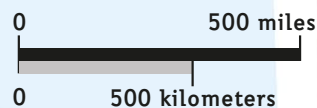
Before Europeans settled in North America, it was home to hundreds of groups of indigenous (native) people. North America can be divided into ten different regions, called cultural areas. In each area, people shared similar ways of life. In some places, they farmed, while in others they lived by hunting.



Varied landscape
North America has many different habitats, with snow in the north and grasslands in the center. Native peoples lived in all these areas.



SCALE



KEY (1500)



Indigenous peoples
Some of the groups who lived across North America.



Arctic
This is the coldest region, where no trees grow.



Subarctic
Trees grew in the subarctic, but it was still cold and snowy.



Plains
This region was home to flat, treeless grasslands.



Eastern woodlands
These areas had thick forests.



Southwest
The hottest, driest region.



Southeast
A hot, wet region with forests and swamps.



Great Basin
The Great Basin had mountains, river valleys, and open plains.



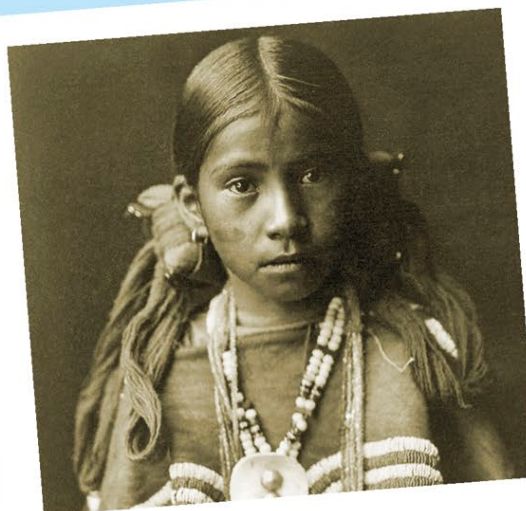
Northwest coast
A forested region with mild, wet weather.



Plateau
An area surrounded by high mountain ranges.



California
Home to grasslands, wooded hills, and river valleys.



Apache girl

Apache women

The Apache lived in the hot, dry Southwest. An Apache woman or girl would spend her time gathering wild plants for food, including prickly pears, roots, and seeds. This Apache girl was photographed in 1905.

African empires

Since around 100 CE, powerful kingdoms have risen and fallen in the land south of the huge Sahara Desert in Africa. These kingdoms struggled to gain land and control of trade routes. Trading made rulers rich, especially through selling gold, ivory, and slaves. In addition to rich monarchs, there were many ordinary farmers in the forests and grasslands below the Sahara.



Sankore Madrasa Mosque

Timbuktu

The city of Timbuktu in West Africa was famous for being rich. Gold was mined from local goldfields and traded for other goods. Timbuktu was also a center of learning. There were three mosques where people could study. Sankore Madrasa Mosque was built in the 14th century.

Islam

North African traders crossed the Sahara Desert on camels to trade with Mali. They brought their religion, Islam, with them. In the ninth century, the people of Mali became Muslims. The Great Mosque of Djenné is the largest mud-brick building in the world.



African powers

The great African empires and kingdoms were to the south of the Sahara Desert, which stretches across North Africa.



Merchants crossed the Sahara on camels, carrying dates and other goods to trade.

Merchant and camels

The Kanem-Bornu Empire had a big army, with riders and horses who both wore armor.

Horseman

Ethiopian Christians made churches by carving them out of rocky hillsides.

Church of Bet Abba Libanos

Benin was the capital city of a rich kingdom. Metalworkers here made beautiful brass or bronze sculptures of their rulers.

Benin bronze

Gold was dug out of the ground in Mali.

Gold

Timbuktu

Niger River

Djenné

Gao

Benin city

Nile River

SCALE

0 500 miles

0 500 kilometers

KEY (c. 1400)

Trade routes



Mali Empire

This empire lasted from 1230 to 1670.

Kingdom of Zimbabwe

This kingdom lasted from 1220 to 1450.

Kingdom of Benin

This kingdom lasted from 1180 to 1897.

Bunyoro-Kitara Empire

This empire lasted from the 1500s to 1894.

Ethiopian Empire

This empire lasted from 1137 to 1974.

Kingdom of Kongo

This kingdom lasted from 1390 to 1974.

Kanem-Bornu Empire

This empire lasted from the 800s to 1900.

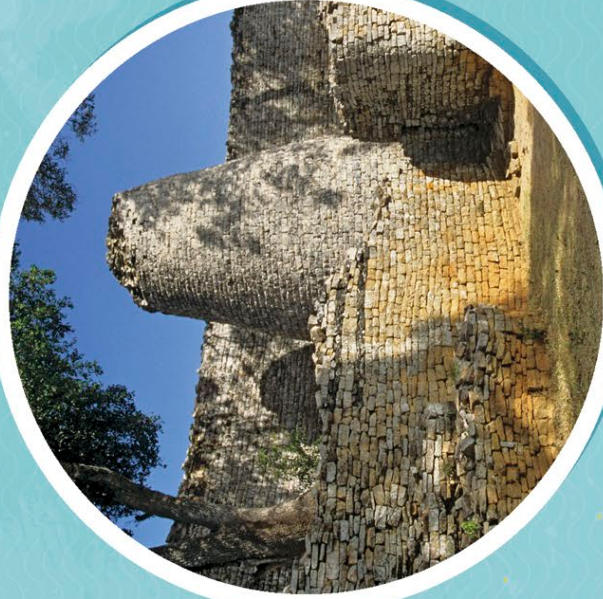
Farming

Farmers grew vegetables, such as yams, or grains, such as millet.



Great Zimbabwe

These mysterious stone ruins are part of Great Zimbabwe. This city is said to have been home to 18,000 people in the 11th to 15th centuries. Great Zimbabwe grew rich from trading in iron, copper, salt, gold, and ivory (elephant tusk).



King Ezana's Stela



King Alvaro of Kongo in 1642

King of Kongo

In the 1480s, West African kings began trading with Europeans, such as the Portuguese. The kings of Kongo became Christians and even took Portuguese names. This picture shows King Alvaro meeting Dutch visitors.

Aksum

The earliest African kingdom was Aksum in Ethiopia, which lasted from around 100 CE to 940 CE.

Aksum's riches came from trading goods by sea with Egypt and Arabia. Early kings of Aksum built tall stone grave markers, called stelae. King Ezana had this one put up in the fourth century.



The Silk Road

The trade route that allowed merchants to travel from east to west from Asia to Europe was known as the Silk Road. This road was first set up around 200 BCE and lasted until sea routes across the Indian Ocean replaced it in the 1500s CE. In addition to goods for trading, new ideas, religions, and inventions traveled along the Silk Road.

East to west

The Silk Road began in China. It stretched through the mountains and deserts of central Asia to the eastern Mediterranean Sea.



Marco Polo

Marco Polo

In 1271 the young Italian Marco Polo traveled along the Silk Road to China with his father and uncle, who were both merchants. He wrote a best-selling account of his travels when he returned home 24 years later.



Horses were used to pull carts where the roads were good enough.

Horses and carts

Roman merchant ship

Transporting goods by sea was quicker and cheaper, but also more dangerous.

KEY (220 CE)



Main trade route

This was the path that most travelers and merchants followed on their journeys between east and west.



Gold



Silver



Glassware



Cotton



Grapes



Figs



Walnuts



Ferghana horses



Jade



Porcelain



Paper



Gunpowder



Tea



Sugar



Spices



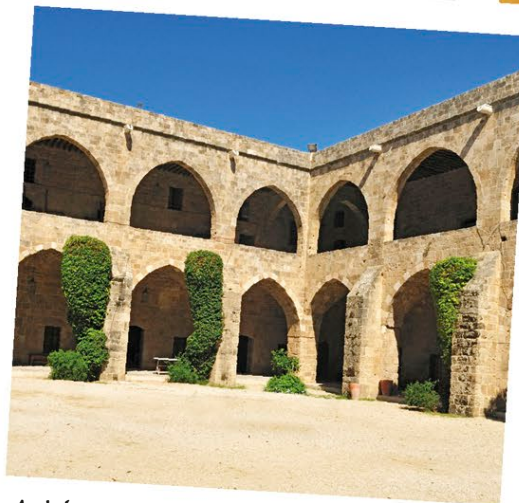
Silk



Salt

Caravanserais

Merchants traveling along the Silk Road stopped off in caravanserais, or inns. Here they could eat and sleep and let their animals rest.



A historic caravanserai in Lebanon

West to east

Europe sent glassware, silver, gold, and cotton east to China. Horses from the Ferghana Valley in central Asia were much valued in China and traveled along the Silk Road to get there.



Roman glassware



Greek silver coin

East to west

China sent silk, porcelain, jade, tea, and spices west along the Silk Road toward Europe. Among the many inventions that traveled west were paper and gunpowder.



SCALE

0 500 miles
0 500 kilometers

Chinese porcelain

Chinese tea leaves

Chinese silk clothing

Missionaries traveled to Asia in 781 CE to spread the Christian religion.

Christian missionaries

Buddhist monks spread their religion from India to China in the first century CE.

Buddhist monks

Camel trains

Trains (groups) of two-humped camels transported travelers and goods along the Silk Road.

Arab dhow

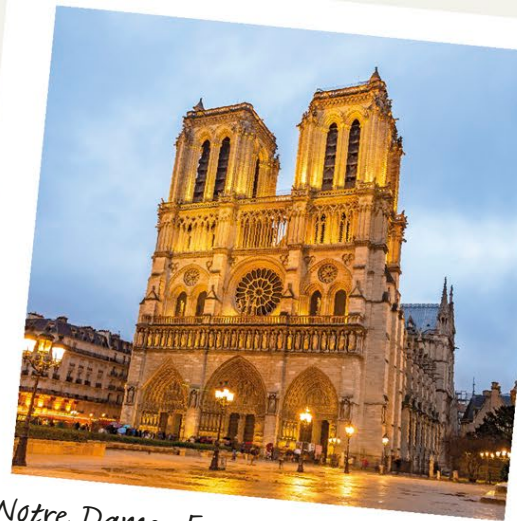
These traditional Arab sailing ships carried goods across the Indian Ocean and into the Persian Gulf.

Huge fleets of ships called junks sailed across the Indian Ocean.

Chinese junk

The Middle Ages

During the Middle Ages, Europe was made up of many kingdoms. This was a period when noblemen lived in castles and fought in wars, riding into battle as knights on horseback. The Christian Church was rich and powerful, building great cathedrals across Europe.



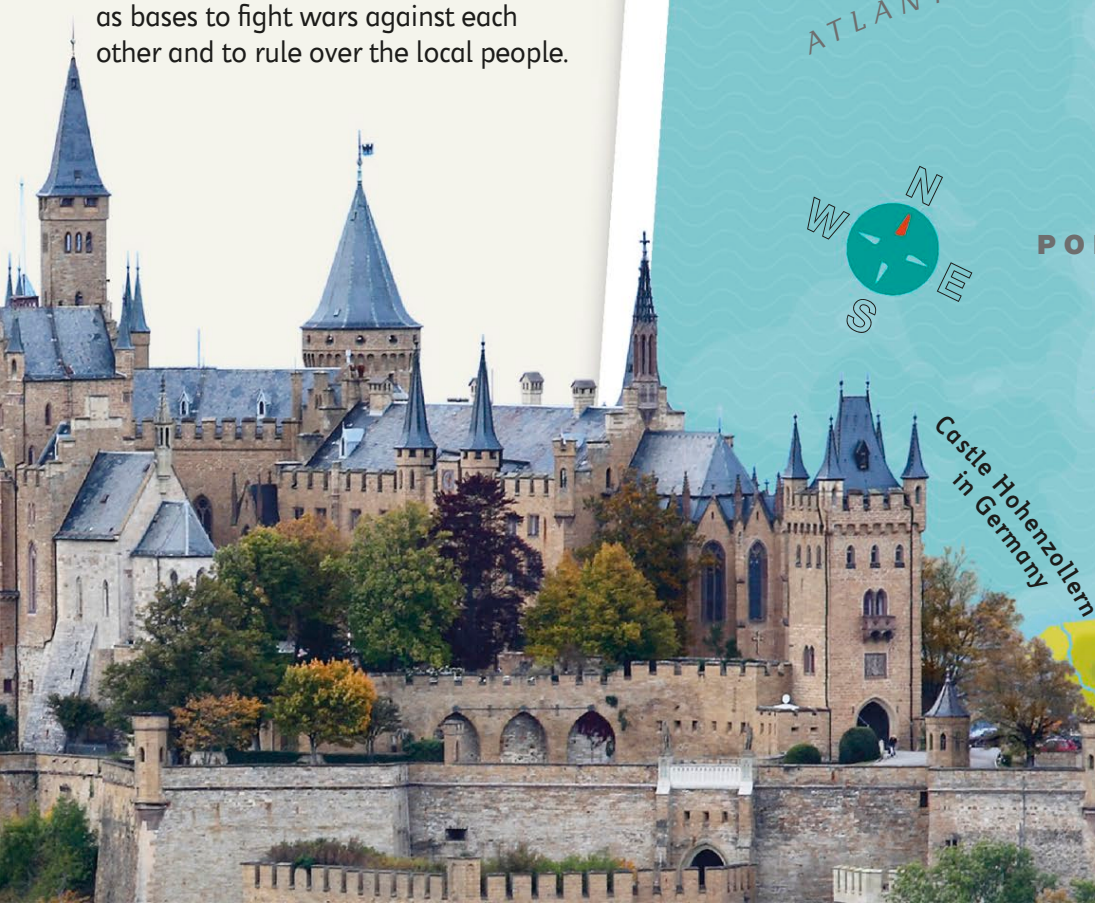
Notre Dame, France, founded in 1163



Stained glass image of Joan of Arc

European castles

Kings and nobles built hundreds of castles across Europe. They used them as bases to fight wars against each other and to rule over the local people.



Cathedrals around Europe

The biggest buildings in medieval Europe were cathedrals. These were big churches where archbishops based their power. Some cathedrals held the body parts of saints, called relics. People traveled on long journeys, called pilgrimages, to visit these relics.

Joan of Arc

From 1337 to 1453, England and France fought a war, later called the Hundred Years' War. Joan of Arc, a peasant girl, helped lead the French to victory.

ATLANTIC OCEAN



Castle Hohenzollern
in Germany

PORTUGAL

CASTILE

ARAGON

EMIRATE OF GRANADA

SCOTLAND

IRELAND

ENGLAND

Canterbury Cathedral
contained the bones of
the saint Thomas Becket.

Canterbury
Cathedral

France and England
fought for over 100
years in this war,
from 1337-1453.

100 Years' War

FRANCE

Avignon

SCALE

0 200 miles
0 200 kilometers

Power struggles

The countries of medieval Europe fought over land but shared a strong belief in the Christian religion.



Peasants farming, late 15th century

Peasants in the Middle Ages

Most people lived as poor peasants, farming the land for the rich. Many were serfs, who were not free. They worked for a lord in exchange for land to grow their own food on.

KEY (c.1400)

VENICE City-states
Some powerful cities became tiny countries in their own right.

Borders
These lines show the borders between countries.

Cogs
Merchant ships called cogs carried the Black Death to Europe's ports

Black Death
The plague spread in these regions, carried by rat fleas.



Black Death

In the 1340s, the Black Death, a deadly disease carried by rat fleas, arrived in Europe. It spread quickly across the whole continent and killed between a third and two-thirds of Europe's population.



Black Death burial scene, 1349



1. Which South American empire made its leaders into mummies?



2. Who built India's Jama Masjid?



3. What was Istanbul called before the Ottomans renamed it?



4. What was the name of Vasco da Gama's ship?





You can find all the answers and more quizzes on pages 90-91.



8. How many slaves did Europeans capture and take across the Atlantic?



7. Which Mesoamerican king was buried wearing a jade mask?



THE AGE OF DISCOVERY

1450-1750

In the 1450s, Europeans began to explore the world by ship. They conquered the great civilizations of the Americas and captured African people to sell as slaves. New scientific ideas arose, and art flourished around the world.

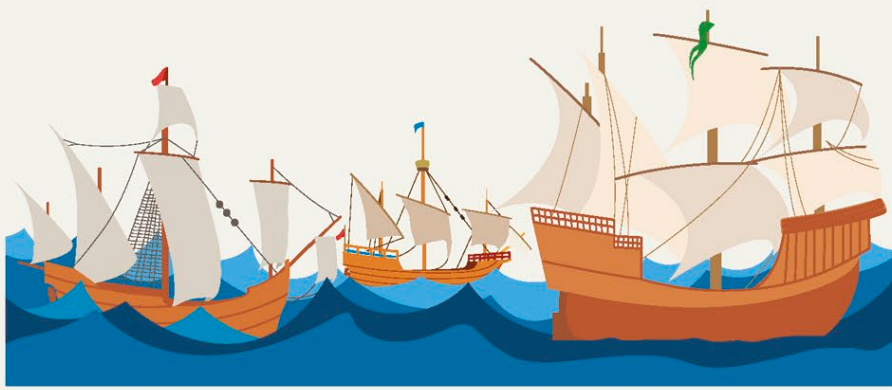


6. Where is the highest gateway in the world?



5. What is the name of the pyramid at the center of Chichen Itza?





The age of discovery

In the 1450s, big changes began that would bring the Middle Ages to an end. European ships set off on voyages of exploration around the world. There were scientific discoveries and new ideas, which were shared across the continent in printed books. Europeans became the most powerful people in the world, yet they were divided because of religious differences.

1452

Portuguese enslave Africans

The Portuguese begin to use African slave labor in their sugar plantations in Madeira.

1497–1498

Portuguese reach India

The Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama sails to India and back.



Vasco da Gama's ship

1525

Inca Empire

The Inca Empire of Peru is at its height.

1520–1566

Suleiman the Magnificent

Reign of Suleiman the Magnificent, the most famous Ottoman sultan.

1519–1522

World voyage

Ferdinand Magellan leads a Spanish expedition in the first crossing of the Pacific. One of his ships sails on to make the first voyage around the world.

1529

Siege of Vienna

Suleiman the Magnificent lays siege to Vienna, capital of Austria, but is not able to capture the city. The Ottoman advance into Europe is stopped.

1532

Conquest of the Incas

Spaniards, led by Francisco Pizarro, conquer the South American Inca Empire.

1534

Church of England founded

In England King Henry VIII argues with the Pope and declares himself head of the new Church of England.



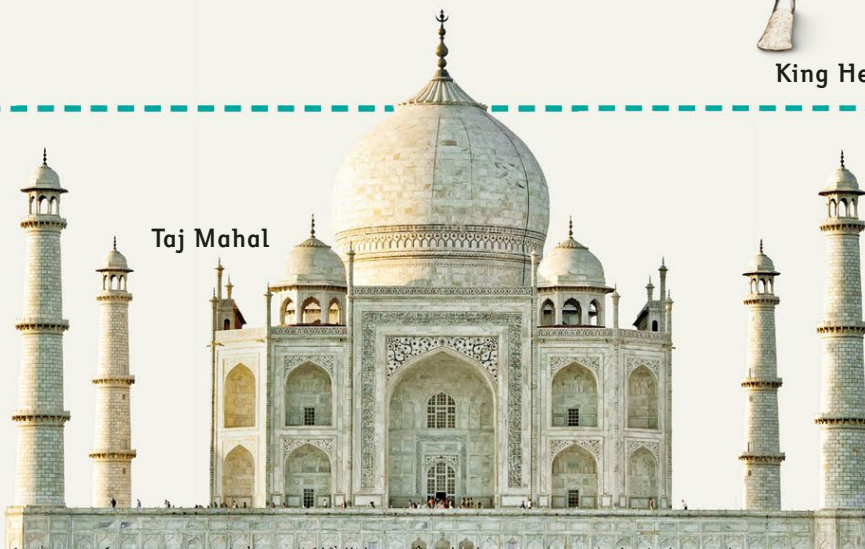
King Henry VIII

1631–1648

Taj Mahal

The Mughal emperor Shah Jahan builds the Taj Mahal, in memory of his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal.

Taj Mahal



1619

African slaves in North America

The first African slaves are brought to North America by the English.

1453

Ottomans capture Constantinople

Ottoman Turks capture Constantinople, rename it Istanbul, and make it their capital.



A book printed by Gutenberg

1455

First European printed book

Johannes Gutenberg, inventor of the printing press, creates the first printed book in Europe. The invention spreads, and by 1500, 20 million books have been printed.

1488

Portuguese sail around Africa

The Portuguese explorer Bartolomeu Dias sails around the southern tip of Africa, which he names the "Cape of Good Hope." Europeans can now sail to India.

1497

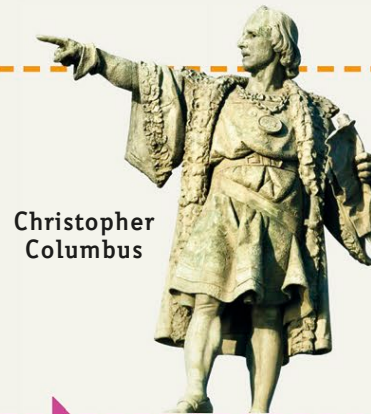
English reach Newfoundland

John Cabot, an Italian, leads an English voyage to Newfoundland in North America.

1493

Spanish found Hispaniola

Columbus founds the first European settlement in the Americas, La Isabela on Hispaniola in the Caribbean.



Christopher Columbus

1492

Columbus reaches the Americas

The Italian Christopher Columbus sails from Spain across the Atlantic and reaches the Americas, which Europeans did not know about before.

1500

Portuguese reach Brazil

Pedro Cabral leads a fleet from Portugal to India, reaching Brazil on the way, which he claims for Portugal.

1501–1504

Michelangelo's David

In Florence, the Italian artist Michelangelo carves his famous sculpture of David.



1510

Transatlantic slave trade

The Spanish take 50 African slaves to Hispaniola, beginning the transatlantic slave trade.

1519–1521

Spaniards conquer the Aztecs

A group of Spaniards led by Hernan Cortes conquers the Aztec Empire of Mexico.

1517

The church divides

In Germany, Martin Luther challenges the teachings of the church, leading to a later split between Protestants and Catholics.

1516–1517

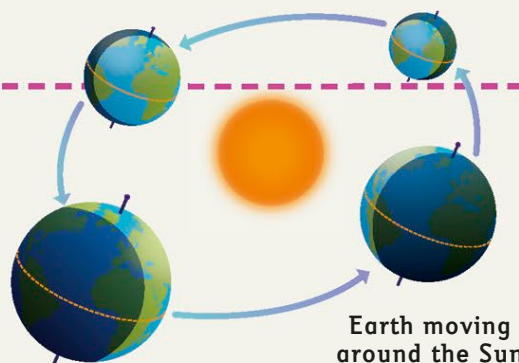
Rise of the Ottoman Empire

Ottoman Turks conquer Arabia, Syria, and Egypt.

1534–1542

French reach Canada

The French explorer Jacques Cartier makes three voyages to Canada, which he claims for France.



Earth moving around the Sun

1543

Copernicus says the earth moves around the sun

Polish astronomer Nicolas Copernicus argues that the earth goes around the sun rather than the other way around.

1609–1616

Blue Mosque

The Ottoman sultan, Ahmed I, builds the Blue Mosque in Istanbul.

1607

English settle in North America

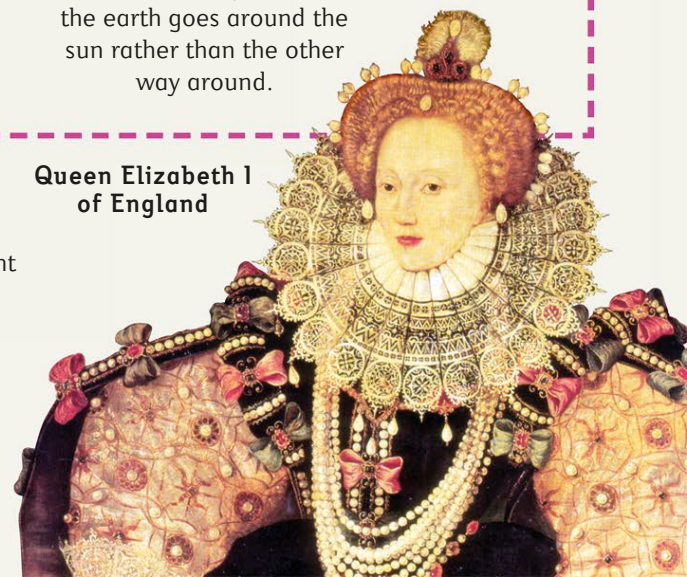
The English found Jamestown in Virginia, beginning their settlement of North America.

1588

Spanish Armada defeated

During a war with Protestant England, Catholic Spain sends an armada (fleet of ships) to invade England, but it is defeated.

Queen Elizabeth I of England



Aztec and Maya civilizations

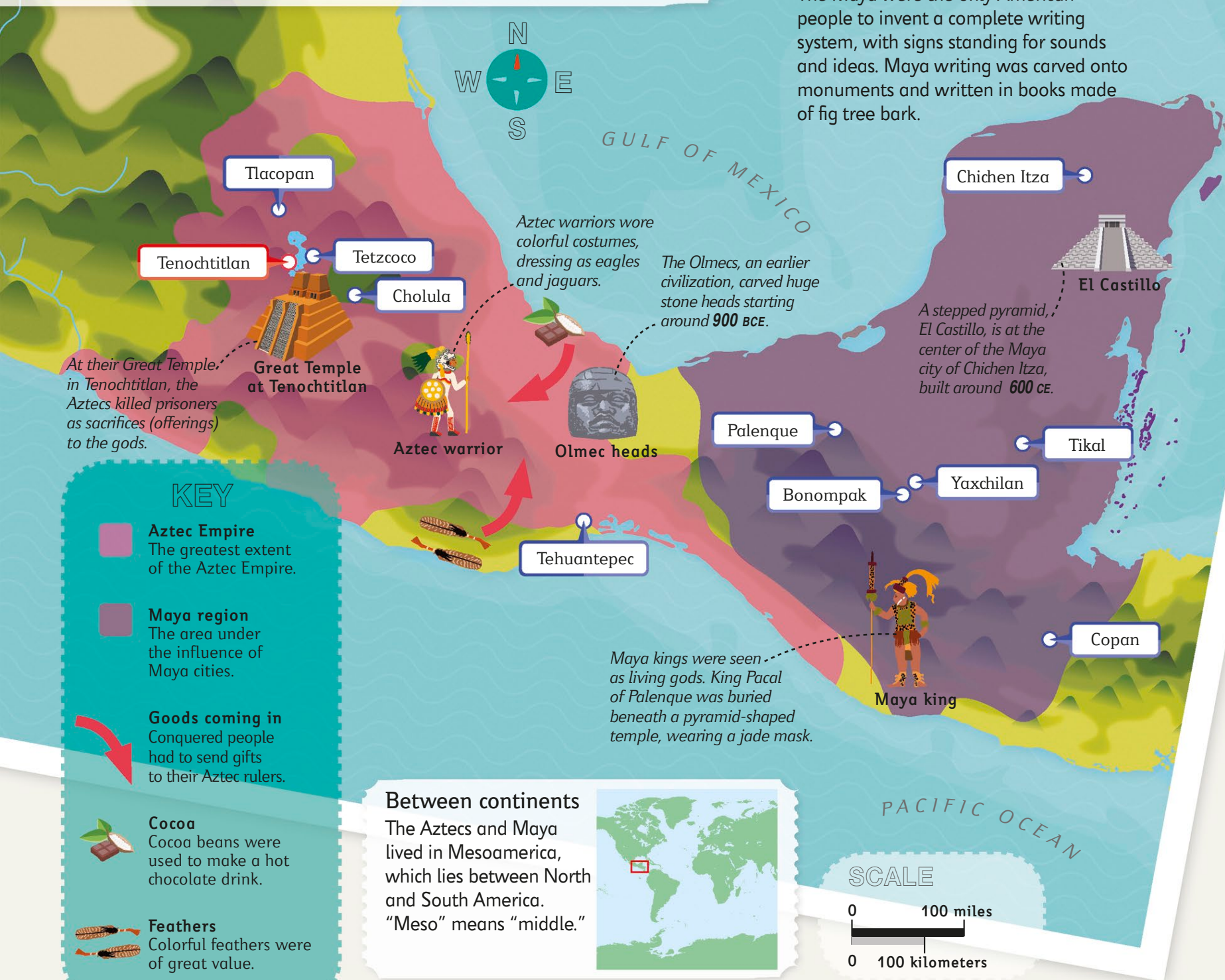
Mesoamerica (meaning “middle America”) was home to the Maya. They lived in many cities ruled by kings who fought each other. Their civilization was at its height between 300 and 900 CE. Later, in the 16th century, the Aztecs of Mexico conquered a great empire. Both peoples built cities with tall, pyramid-shaped temples.



Carved Maya writing

Writing

The Maya were the only American people to invent a complete writing system, with signs standing for sounds and ideas. Maya writing was carved onto monuments and written in books made of fig tree bark.

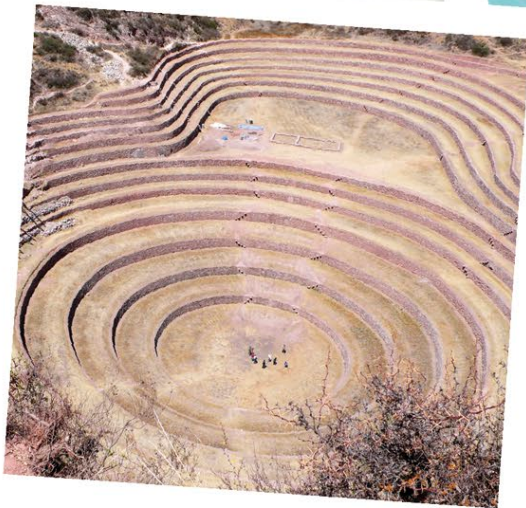




Emperor Atahualpa

Inca emperor

Emperors, called Sapa Incas, were said to be descended from the sun god. They were seen as living gods. When Inca emperors died, their bodies were preserved as mummies.



Inca terraces

Inca Empire

The 16th-century Inca Empire, in the high Andes Mountains of Peru, was the biggest and best organized empire in America. The emperor was at the top of Inca society. Under him were thousands of officials, then millions of ordinary people who worked as farmers, soldiers, and builders.



Ruins of Machu Picchu
The town of Machu Picchu was built 1.6 miles (2.7 km) above sea level, high in the Andes Mountains.



High empire

The Inca Empire ran for 2,500 miles (4,000 km) down the west coast of South America. Much of it was high up in the Andes mountain range.



Voyages of discovery

In the 15th century, an age of discovery began, with explorers setting off on long sea journeys. The earliest voyages were made by the Chinese in the early 1400s. Later, European explorers searching for a new sea route to Asia found America instead.

KEY

Zheng He's seven voyages, 1405–1433.

Christopher Columbus's voyage, 1492.

Vasco da Gama's voyage, 1497–1498.

John Cabot's voyage, 1497.

Ferdinand Magellan's voyage, 1519–1521.

Hoping to reach Asia, Columbus sailed the *Santa Maria* to the Caribbean.

John Cabot sailed the *Matthew* to North America.

John Cabot, like Columbus, hoped to get to Asia by sailing west in 1497.

Mapping the world

This map shows what Europeans thought the world looked like in 1491. Europe is on the left and Asia is on the right. There is no America because Europeans had not discovered it yet.

15th-century map



PACIFIC OCEAN

SOUTH AMERICA

SOUTHERN OCEAN

ARCTIC OCEAN

ENGLAND

John Cabot

The *Matthew*

SPAIN

PORTUGAL

NORTH AMERICA

The *Santa Maria*

São Gabriel

Vasco da Gama sailed to India and back in the *São Gabriel*.

In 1497, Vasco da Gama sailed from Portugal to India.

Christopher Columbus sailed from Spain to the Caribbean in 1492.

In 1519, Ferdinand Magellan sailed from Spain to the Pacific.



Vasco da Gama



Christopher Columbus

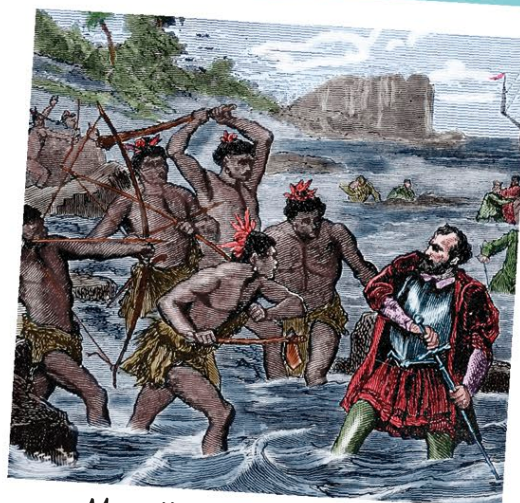


Ferdinand Magellan

Death of Magellan

Ferdinand Magellan led the first ever crossing of the Pacific Ocean.

When he reached Mactan Island in April 1521, he was killed in a battle with local people.



Magellan being attacked

Zheng He was a Chinese admiral who led seven voyages to explore south Asia and east Africa.



Zheng He

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

PERSIAN EMPIRE

MUGHAL EMPIRE

MING EMPIRE

PACIFIC OCEAN

ARABIA

AFRICA

THE PHILIPPINES

THE SPICE ISLANDS

Magellan's death in the Philippines didn't stop his crew from continuing their voyage of discovery.

Zheng He sailed with fleets of huge ships called junks.



Chinese junk ship

INDIAN OCEAN



The Victoria

The Victoria was the only one of Magellan's five ships to complete the voyage.

The spice routes

One of the main aims of European explorers was to find new spices. These included pepper from India and nutmeg and cloves from the Spice Islands. They could be sold for great sums of money back in Europe.

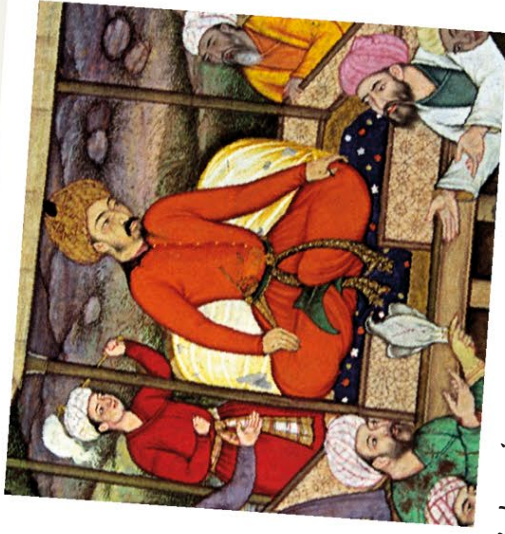


The Mughal Empire

In the 1520s, a ruler from central Asia called Babur invaded India. His empire made scientific breakthroughs, including new stargazing technology. The Mughals ruled most of India before it was taken over by Britain in 1857.

Mughal founder

Babur had conquered and lost lands in central Asia before he successfully founded the Mughal Empire. He wrote a book about his life called the *Baburnama*, which described his military conquests.



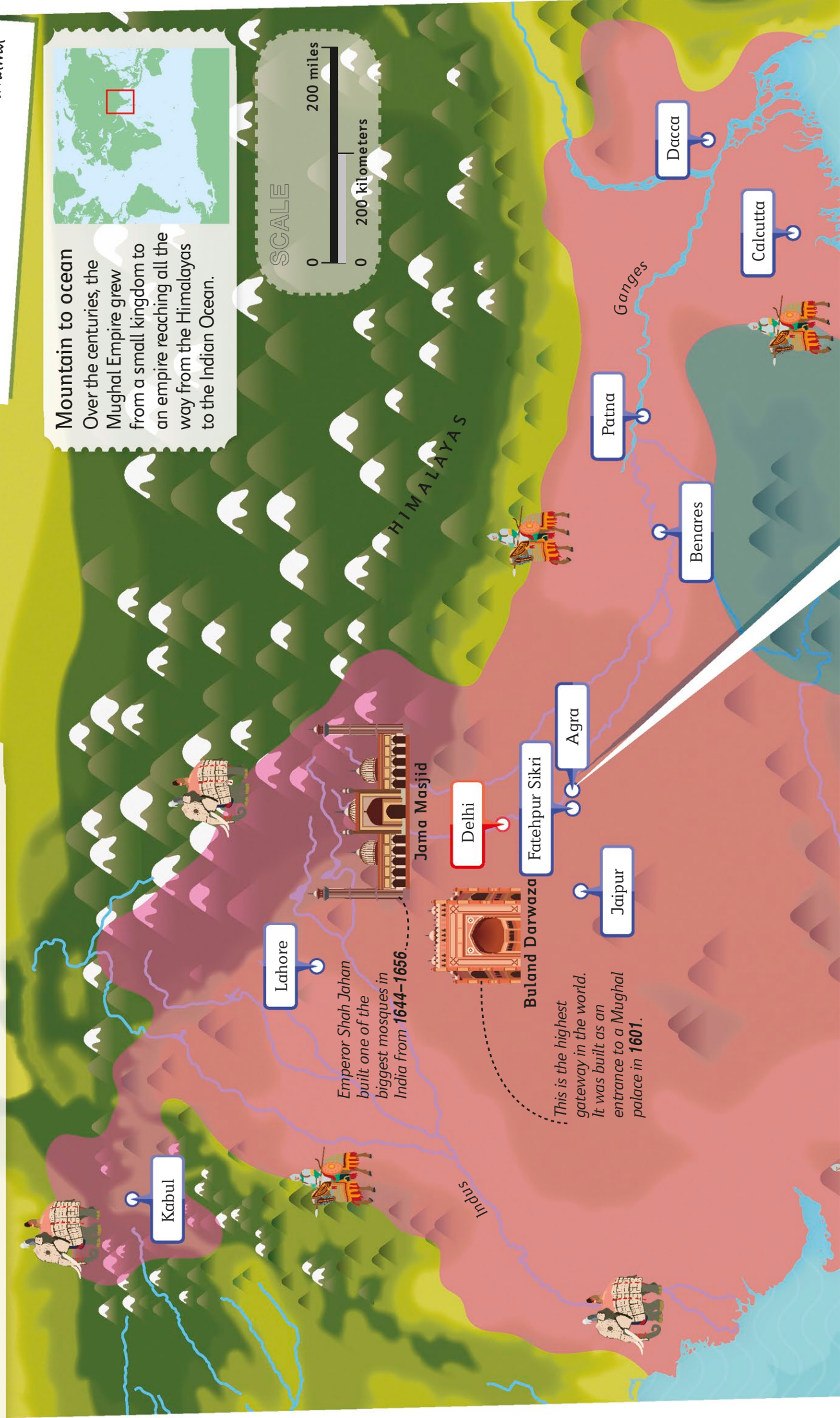
Babur in a scene from the Baburnama

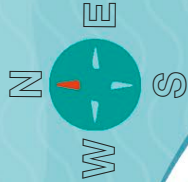
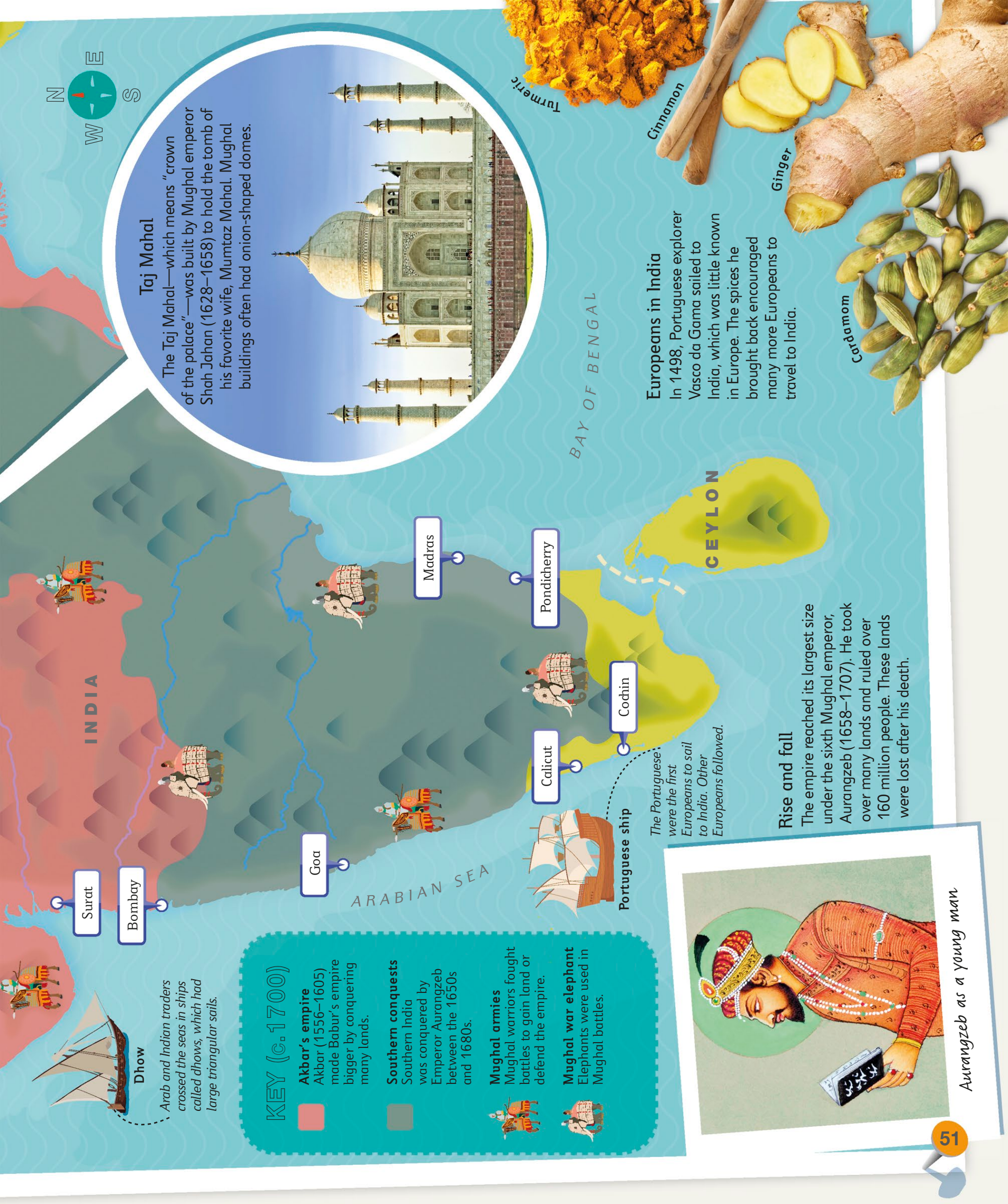
Mountain to ocean

Over the centuries, the Mughal Empire grew from a small kingdom to an empire reaching all the way from the Himalayas to the Indian Ocean.



SCALE





Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal—which means “crown of the palace”—was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan (1628–1658) to hold the tomb of his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal. Mughal buildings often had onion-shaped domes.



BAY OF BENGAL

Europeans in India

In 1498, Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama sailed to India, which was little known in Europe. The spices he brought back encouraged many more Europeans to travel to India.



Madras

Pondicherry

Calicut

Codrin

CEYLON

Rise and fall

The empire reached its largest size under the sixth Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb (1658–1707). He took over many lands and ruled over 160 million people. These lands were lost after his death.



Aurangzeb as a young man

KEY (c.1700)



Akbar's empire
Akbar (1556–1605) made Babur's empire bigger by conquering many lands.



Southern conquests
Southern India was conquered by Emperor Aurangzeb between the 1650s and 1680s.



Mughal armies
Mughal warriors fought battles to gain land or defend the empire.



Mughal war elephant
Elephants were used in Mughal battles.

Dhow

Arab and Indian traders crossed the seas in ships called dhows, which had large triangular sails.

Surat

Bombay

Goa

ARABIAN SEA

Portuguese ship

The Portuguese were the first Europeans to sail to India. Other Europeans followed.

The Ottoman Empire

Between 1300 and 1699, the Ottoman Turks conquered a vast empire, which stretched from North Africa to the Indian Ocean. At the empire's height, more than 35 million people lived under Ottoman rulers, called sultans.

KEY (c.1566)



Goods coming into the empire



Furs
Luxurious furs were bought from icy Russia.



Slaves
Slaves did many jobs, from paperwork to guarding the sultan.



Spices
Used to flavor food.



Incense
Burning incense released perfume.



Silk
Raw silk was made into fine cloth.



Istanbul

In 1453, the Ottomans conquered Constantinople. It was renamed Istanbul, which means "in the city." Istanbul's Blue Mosque was built by Sultan Ahmed between 1609 and 1616.

Empire founder

The word "Ottoman" comes from the name of the first ruler, Osman I. He founded a small state in northern Anatolia in the early 1300s.



Osman I, ruled 1299–1324

The Blue Mosque





Suleiman the Magnificent

The most famous Ottoman ruler was Suleiman the Magnificent. He ruled from 1520 to 1566. He fought battles but also wrote laws to keep the peace.



HUNGARY

Bucharest

Janissary warriors were Christian boys taken as slaves, converted to Islam, and trained to be soldiers.

Janissary

Sofia

Istanbul



Plate

Izmir

GREECE

CRETE

Ottoman craft workers made ceramics decorated with flowers.

CYPRUS

SYRIA

Damascus

Jerusalem

Baghdad

Cairo

Woman wearing veil

The women of the Ottoman Empire covered their heads or faces with veils.

Bedouins with camels

Traveling Arabs, called Bedouins, crossed the desert with their camels carrying goods to sell.

EGYPT

Mecca

PERSIAN GULF

RED SEA

Coastal empire

The Ottoman Empire stretched along the coasts of Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. It included many cultures.



SCALE

0 250 miles
0 250 kilometers

The Renaissance

Beginning in the 1400s, there were big advances in art and science in Europe. Artists were inspired by ancient Greek and Roman works of art, which had been rediscovered. That is why this period is called the Renaissance, meaning "rebirth." New ideas were spread quickly thanks to the invention of the printing press in Germany.

KEY
(1430-1530)



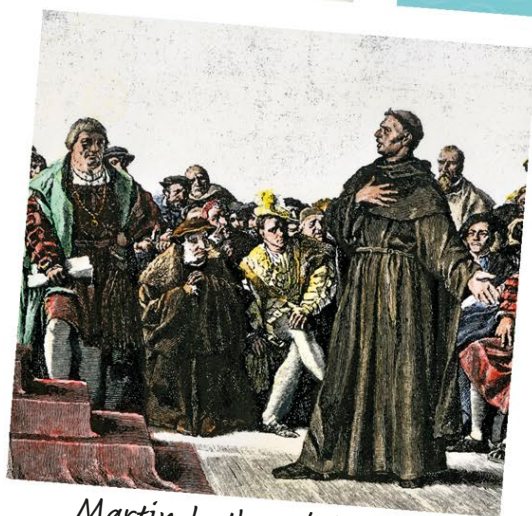
Borders

The borders that separated countries.



Printing press

The printing press was used to print books, which spread ideas quickly. Presses were set up in many cities.



Martin Luther defending his ideas in 1521

In England, composers wrote music for the lute, a stringed instrument.



Lute

ENGLAND

London

Erasmus was a famous Renaissance writer and thinker.



Erasmus

Antwerp

Ghent

Paris

FRANCE

New view of Earth

The church taught that Earth was the center of the universe. But in the early 1500s, the Polish astronomer Nicolas Copernicus argued that Earth and the other planets moved around the sun.

The astrolabe was used by Portuguese explorers to find their way at sea.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

In the 1400s, Portuguese ships set off to explore the coast of Africa.



Astrolabe

Madrid

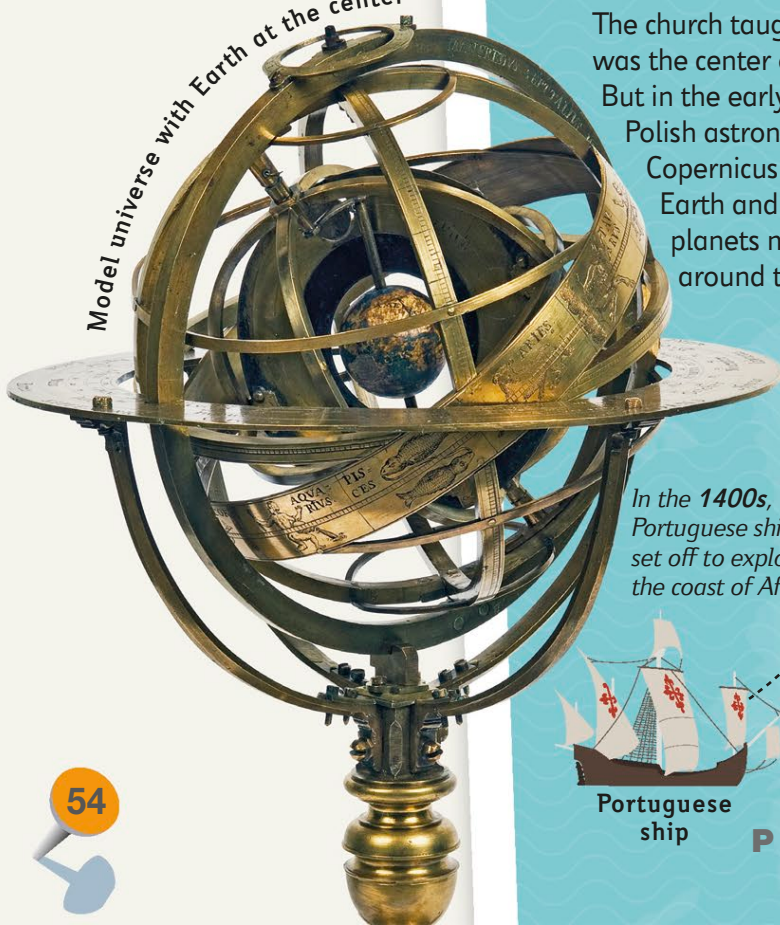
Lisbon

SPAIN

Portuguese ship

PORTUGAL

Model universe with Earth at the center





NORWAY

Stockholm

SWEDEN

BALTIC SEA



DENMARK

Copenhagen

Jan van Eyck
Northern Renaissance artists, like Jan van Eyck from the Netherlands, painted in a new, lifelike style. This portrait of a married couple skillfully uses light to make things look realistic.



Arnolfini portrait, 1434

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

Wittenberg

Dürer was an influential German painter and printmaker.



Dürer

Mainz

Worms

Nuremberg

HUNGARY

Venice in Italy was the most important trading port in Europe.

Venice



Trading ship

Genoa

Florence



Florence Cathedral

In 1436, Filippo Brunelleschi built a huge dome for Florence Cathedral, inspired by an ancient Roman dome.

Rome



Pope's hat

Naples

The Catholic Church, headed by the Pope in Rome, began to lose its great power in the Renaissance.

ITALY

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Connected continent
Much of Europe is close to the sea and linked by rivers. This meant new ideas could spread either by water or land.



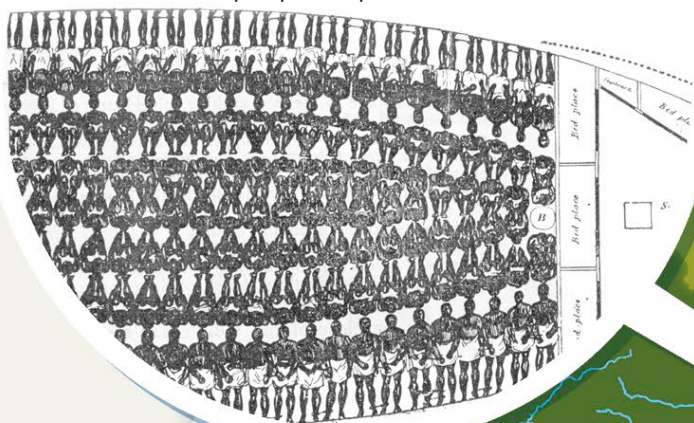
SCALE

0 200 miles
0 200 kilometers

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Slave ship

The voyage across the Atlantic was called the Middle Passage. Slaves were kept chained below deck, crammed together so the ship could carry as many people as possible.



TO BE SOLD & LET
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On **MONDAY the 18th of MAY, 1829,**
UNDER THE TREES.
FOR SALE,
THE THREE FOLLOWING
SLAVES,

HANNIBAL, about 30 Years old, an excellent House Servant, of Good Character.
WILLIAM, about 25 Years old, a Labourer.
NANCY, an excellent House Servant and Nurse.
The MEN belonging to "LEECHES" Estate, and the WOMAN to Mrs. D. SMY.

TO BE LET,
On the usual conditions of the Hire finding them in Food, Clo' in' and Medical
age.

MALE and FEMALE
SLAVES,

ROBERT BAGLEY, about 20 Years old, a good House Servant.
WILLIAM BAGLEY, about 18 Years old, a Labourer.
JOHN ARMS, about 15 Years old, a Labourer.
JACK ANTONIA, about 40 Years old, a Labourer.
PHILIP, an Excellent Fisherman.
HARRY, about 27 Years old, a good House Servant.
LUCY, a Young Woman of good Character, used to House Work and the Nursery.
ELIZA, an Excellent Washerwoman.
CLARA, an Excellent Washerwoman.
FANNY, about 14 Years old, House Servant.
KARAH, about 14 Years old, House Servant.

Also for Sale, at Eleven o'Clock,
Fine Rice, Gram, Paddy, Books, Muslins,
Needles, Pins, Ribbons, &c. &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK, THAT CELEBRATED ENGLISH HORSE,
BLUCHER,

The slave trade

Slaves are people treated as property and forced to do work. Slavery was carried out on a huge scale after Europeans settled in the Americas. From the 16th to the 19th centuries, Europeans took 12 million African slaves across the Atlantic. In North America, slaves worked on big farms called plantations.

Slaves picking cotton

Slaves were forced to pick cotton without being paid.

Slave market

In the Americas, slaves were sold at public auctions in port towns. They could be bought and sold again by many different owners.

Ships sailed to the United States with African slaves to be sold in markets.

Ships sailed from the Caribbean to Europe with sugar and rum.

Sugar and rum

Slaves worked in gold, silver, and diamond mines in Brazil.

Gold mines

Diamond mines

Silver mines

BRAZIL



KEY (c.1740)



Trade route
Slaves and goods were moved on these routes.



Cotton
Fibers of cotton can be woven into cloth.



Tobacco
Dried tobacco leaves for smoking.



Cocoa
The cocoa bean is used to make chocolate.



Coffee
Coffee beans are used to make the hot drink.



Sugar
Sugar was shipped in shapes called loaves.



Ships
Sailing ships carried people and goods across the Atlantic.

Ending slavery

Abolitionists like Sojourner Truth, a former slave, were people who campaigned to end slavery. Britain banned the selling of slaves in 1807, but slavery continued in the Americas until the late 19th century.



Sojourner Truth



4. Who delivered the
Gettysburg Address?



3. When was the
Declaration of
Independence passed?



1. What was the
last battle of the
American Revolution?



2. Who invented the
spinning jenny?



5. What did people throw into Boston Harbor in anger at British taxes?

You can find all the answers and more quizzes on pages 90-91.

6. In which British county was the first moving steam engine built?

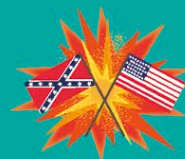
THE AGE OF INDUSTRY

1750-1914

Starting around 1750, new inventions began changing the way humans lived. New machinery led people to work in factories, making cloth and other goods. In places such as India and the Americas, people rose up against European rule. People fought against slavery, and women gained new rights.

8. Which country gained independence from Britain in 1901?

7. Which French prison was attacked by a mob on July 14, 1789?





The age of industry

Starting around 1750, the world began to change very quickly. People rose up against their rulers, and many countries became independent for the first time. The invention of steam power led to new ways of making things and getting around. This Industrial Revolution completely changed how people lived and worked.

1756–1763

Seven Years' War
At the end of this war, the British Empire grows. It takes land from the French Empire in Canada, America, and India.

1770

James Cook
James Cook makes maps of the eastern coast of Australia, then claims Australia for Britain.



James Cook

1790

Australian revolt
Native Australian people called aborigines begin to fight back against the newly arrived British.



Aboriginal warrior

1791–1804

Haitian revolution
Slave workers on plantations in Haiti revolt, led by Toussaint Louverture. Haiti becomes the first black-ruled state in the Americas.

1800–1815

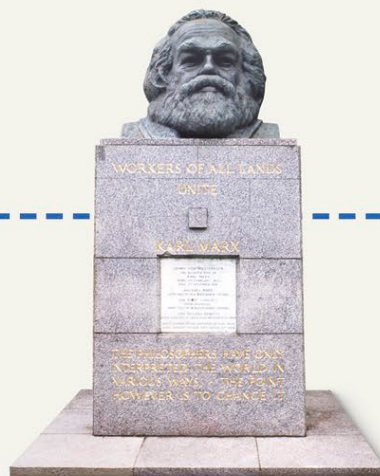
Napoleonic Wars
The French ruler, Napoleon, tries to conquer other countries in Europe and fights wars against other European nations.



1856

Steel

Henry Bessemer invents a process to create steel that is strong enough to make railroads, skyscrapers, and machines.



Karl Marx

1848

Communist Manifesto

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels write and publish *The Communist Manifesto*, describing their radical new ideas about how money should be divided between people.

1839–1842

First Opium War

Britain starts a war against China to force China to trade. In 1842, Britain wins the war and takes Hong Kong.

1857–1858

Indian Mutiny

India tries to become independent from British rule but does not succeed.

1861–1865

American Civil War

In the United States, North and South go to war over slavery. The North wins and slavery is abolished.

1867

Canadian independence

Canada becomes an independent country and is no longer ruled by Great Britain.



Emperor Meiji

1868

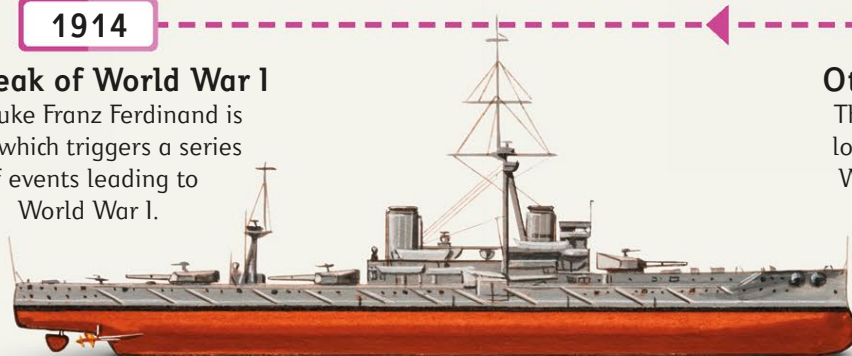
Meiji Restoration

Emperor Meiji takes control of Japan and modernizes how the country is ruled.

1914

Outbreak of World War I

Archduke Franz Ferdinand is shot, which triggers a series of events leading to World War I.



Warship

1913

Ottoman retreat

The Ottoman Empire loses the First Balkan War, and most of its lands in Europe.

1912

Chinese Revolution

Sun Yat-sen leads a revolution in China, overthrowing the Manchu dynasty, which had ruled for 276 years.

1770

Slave trade

The slave trade reached its peak in the 18th century, with 80,000 slaves brought from West Africa to America every year.

1771

First modern factory

Richard Arkwright builds the water frame, a spinning machine that is powered by water wheels. His invention is quickly copied.

1775–1783

US independence

The United States approves the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, breaking free from Britain. The new nation is made of 13 colonies.



1789–1799

French Revolution

People in Paris rebel. They overthrow their king and queen.

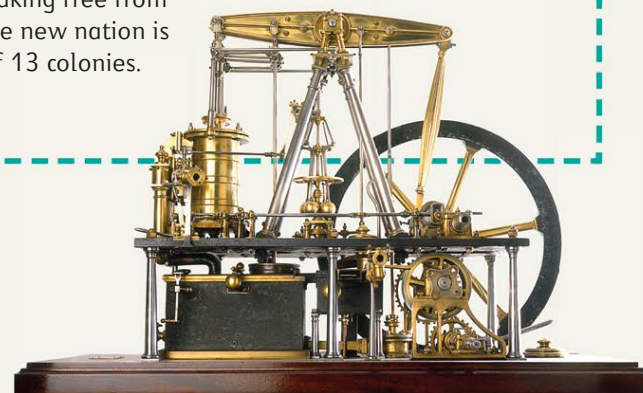


Vive La France!

1776

Steam engine

James Watt develops the first of his many steam engines and introduces the term "horsepower" to show how powerful his engines are.



Early steam engine

1803

Denmark bans slavery

Denmark is the first European country to ban slavery.

1811–1828

Independent Americas

Several American countries fight wars against their Spanish rulers, winning independence.

1821–1832

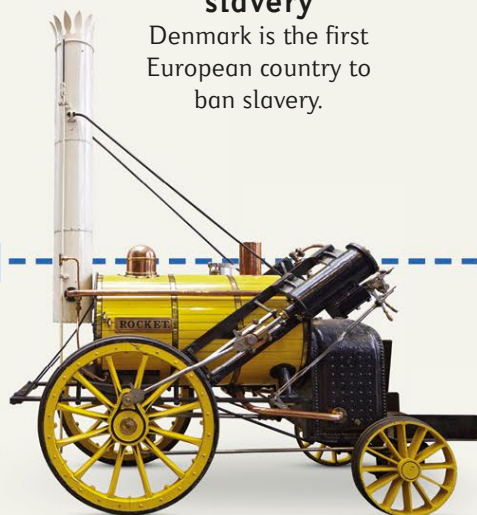
Greek War of Independence

Greece becomes independent, winning its freedom from the Ottoman Empire.

1831

First electrical motor

Michael Faraday, a British physicist and chemist, invents the first electric motor.



Stephenson's Rocket

1829

Prize-winning steam engine

George Stephenson designs the *Rocket*, which wins a competition to power the Liverpool & Manchester Railway.

1822

Brazilian independence

Brazil wins its independence from Portugal. Pedro I becomes the founder and first ruler of the empire of Brazil.

1876

Telephone invented

Alexander Graham Bell invents the first telephone. People are able to talk over long distances for the first time.



First telephone

1876

Internal combustion engine invented

Nikolaus Otto invents the combustion engine, which can be used to power cars, trucks, and motorcycles.

1893

Votes for women

New Zealand is the first country to give women equal voting rights. The next country to do so will be Australia, in 1903.

1904–1905

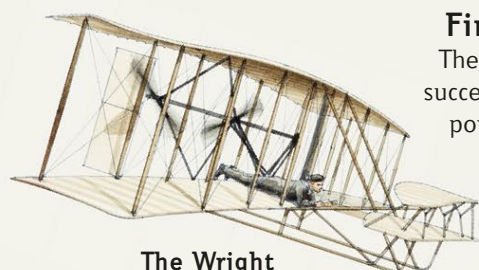
Russo-Japanese War

Japan defeats Russia with clever new tactics and weapons. Japan is seen as a world power for the first time.

1903

First airplane

The Wright brothers successfully fly the first powered airplane.



The Wright brothers' plane



Australian flag

1901

Australian independence

Australia becomes independent and is no longer under British rule.



Communism grew in Russia after the Russo-Japanese War

American Revolution

Before the United States was a country, there were 13 British colonies in America. In 1775, they rose up against the British because they wanted to rule themselves. This type of change in government is called a revolution. The colonies fought many battles with the British. In 1783, peace was made, and the United States of America became an independent country.

American war

The fighting took place along the East Coast of North America. Most of the battles were clustered in the same areas.



The colonists won two battles at Saratoga, gaining them support from the French, Dutch, and Spanish.

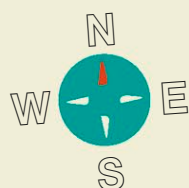
SCALE

0 100 miles
0 100 kilometers



New flag

On June 14, 1777, the Americans flew a new flag. The 13 stars and 13 stripes represented the 13 colonies. Since then, a new star has been added for each new state. There are now 50.



At midnight on **April 18, 1775**, Paul Revere rode out to warn people that British troops were coming.

Midnight ride

Boston Tea Party

Boston

In anger at British taxes on tea sold in America, colonists threw tea into Boston Harbor on **December 16, 1773**.

Saratoga
October 17, 1777

NEW YORK

MASSACHUSETTS

RHODE ISLAND

CONNECTICUT

New York

Approved on **July 4, 1776**, this document rejected British rule.

Declaration of Independence

Philadelphia

PENNSYLVANIA

MARYLAND

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC OCEAN

The British were defeated at the battle of Yorktown. They surrendered, ending the war.

Yorktown
October 19, 1781

Yorktown

Delaware river crossing

DELAWARE

On **December 25, 1776**, Washington's army crossed the Delaware to surprise and defeat British troops at Trenton.

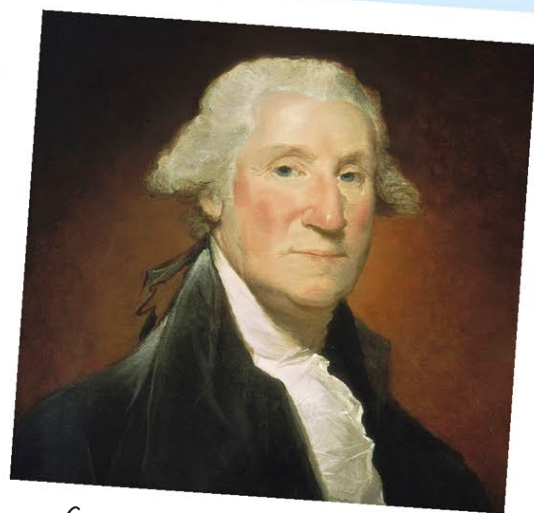
KEY



Important battles
Key fights between the Americans and the British.

George Washington

A former farmer, Washington (1732–1799) became leader of the American army in 1775. After the war, he helped set up the new US government and became the first US president in 1789.



George Washington, in 1795

Palace of Versailles

Louis XVI lived in splendor in the huge Palace of Versailles, near Paris. In October 1789, thousands of starving women marched from Paris to Versailles because bread prices were too high.

European revolution

France is in Europe. At the time of the revolution, it was surrounded by countries still ruled by kings and queens.



KEY



France before the revolution



Areas taken over by revolutionary France



Main sites of the revolution

People overthrew their leaders across France.



Guillotine sites

A machine called the guillotine was used to behead many enemies of the revolution.

ENGLISH CHANNEL

French army

The French army invaded Belgium in 1792, to fight an attack from Austria, Prussia, and Britain.

Paris

Versailles

Strasbourg

Execution of Louis XVI

Fall of the Bastille

On July 14, 1789, a Parisian mob attacked the Bastille prison, which was a symbol of the government's power.

On September 21, 1792, Louis XVI was overthrown. He was guillotined (beheaded) on January 21, 1793.

Nantes

General Charette led thousands of people in the Vendée region against the revolution in 1793.

General Charette

Bordeaux

Marseille

SCALE

0 200 miles
0 200 kilometers

A three-colored flag

On February 15, 1794, France adopted a three-colored flag called the "tricolore." The colors are sometimes said to stand for liberty (freedom), equality (being treated the same), and fraternity (brotherhood).



Napoleon Bonaparte, in the 1800s

Napoleon Bonaparte

In 1799, a brilliant French army general called Napoleon (1769–1821) overthrew the new government. He crowned himself emperor of France in 1804. Napoleon conquered most of Europe, before being defeated by Britain and Prussia in 1815.

French Revolution

In 1789, many people in France were starving. They rose up against their king, Louis XVI, and his government. In 1792, the French people set up a republic, which meant they could choose how France was ruled. King Louis and thousands of his supporters were killed.

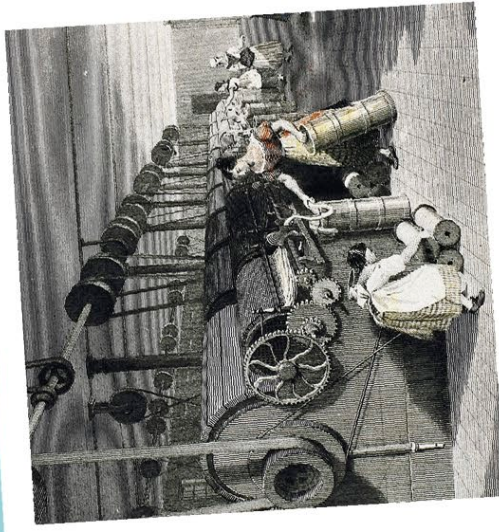
The Industrial Revolution

Britain changed a lot in the 18th century. New machines were invented, and modern factories opened for the first time, making cloth and other goods in huge amounts. People moved from the countryside to perform factory work in smoky new towns. This period was called the Industrial Revolution.



Newcastle upon Tyne, 1877

Industrial towns
New towns sprang up across Britain, housing thousands of workers. Many houses were built back-to-back, with no outside space. Diseases spread quickly in the cramped streets, and living conditions were very bad.



Cotton-factory workers

Factories

Factories were built to contain new machines. Many of the factories made cloth. People who used to make cloth in their own homes now worked long hours inside busy, noisy factories instead.

British revolution

The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain. Later, it spread to Europe, the United States, and across the world.



Iron bridge

The world's first cast-iron bridge opened in 1781. The impressive structure crosses the River Severn in Shropshire, in an industrial area now known as Ironbridge.



SCALE

0 50 miles
0 50 kilometers

People called Luddites attacked the machines that now did their jobs between 1811 and 1813.

London

Isambard Kingdom Brunel launched this huge new steam-powered ship in Bristol in 1837. It was designed to get to the United States very fast.

Bristol

SS Great Western

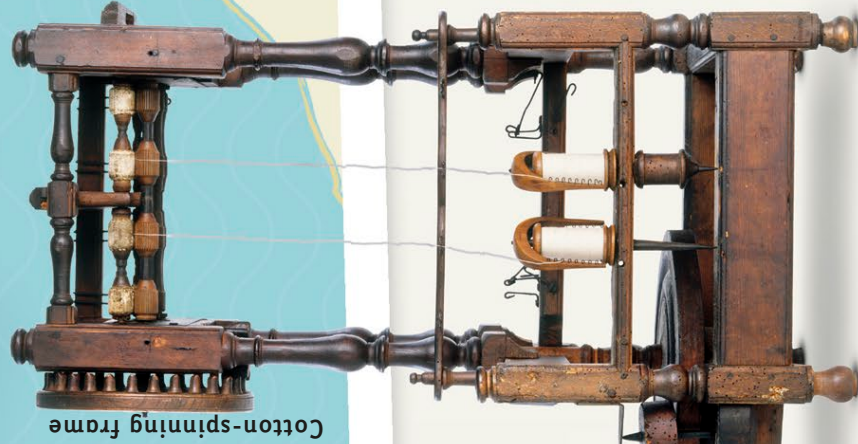
Richard Trevithick built the first moving steam engine in Cornwall in 1804.

First moving steam engine

In 1712, Thomas Newcomen built the first steam engine. It pumped water out of mines.

First steam engine

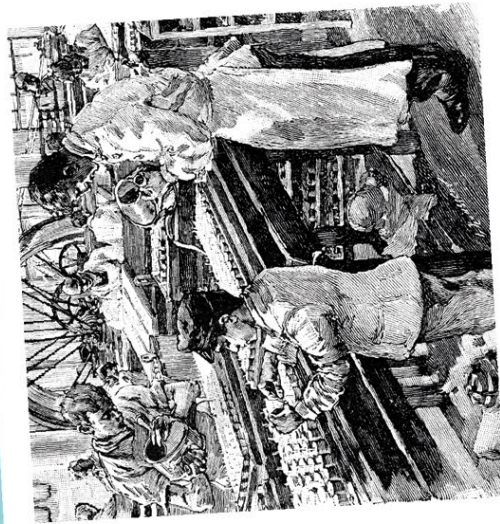
ENGLISH CHANNEL



Cotton-spinning frame

Child labor

Children as young as four worked in the new factories and coal mines. Their work was often dangerous, and many were killed. Laws were passed from the 1830s onward to limit the hours and ages at which children were allowed to work.



A child textile-factory worker

New inventions

There were many new inventions in the Industrial Revolution. New machines and high-powered steam engines made it faster to create products, such as cotton and wool cloth, iron tools, machines, and pottery.

The Civil War

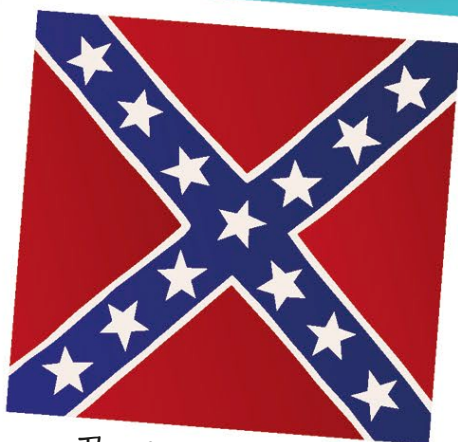
In 1861, a war broke out in the United States that split the country in two. Eleven states feared that the government would free African-American slaves, workers who were owned by other people and not paid. These states left, or seceded from, the United States to form the Confederacy. The states that remained loyal to the United States were known as the Union. The two sides fought for four years.



Abraham Lincoln in 1860

The Confederate flag

When the 11 Southern states left the Union and set up the Confederacy, they created their own flag. The 13 stars stood for the Confederate states and the states that supported them.



The Confederate flag

KEY (1861)



Union states
Twenty-three states remained in the Union.



Confederate states
Eleven slave-owning states left the Union to join the Confederacy.



Slave-owning Union states
Some states stayed in the Union but allowed slavery.



Other territories
These territories did not get involved in the war.



Cotton fields
Slaves grew cotton on plantations in the South.



Union ships
These blocked other ships from getting into and out of the South. This made it hard to buy and sell things in the Confederacy.



Conflicts
Places where the Union and Confederate armies fought.

President Lincoln

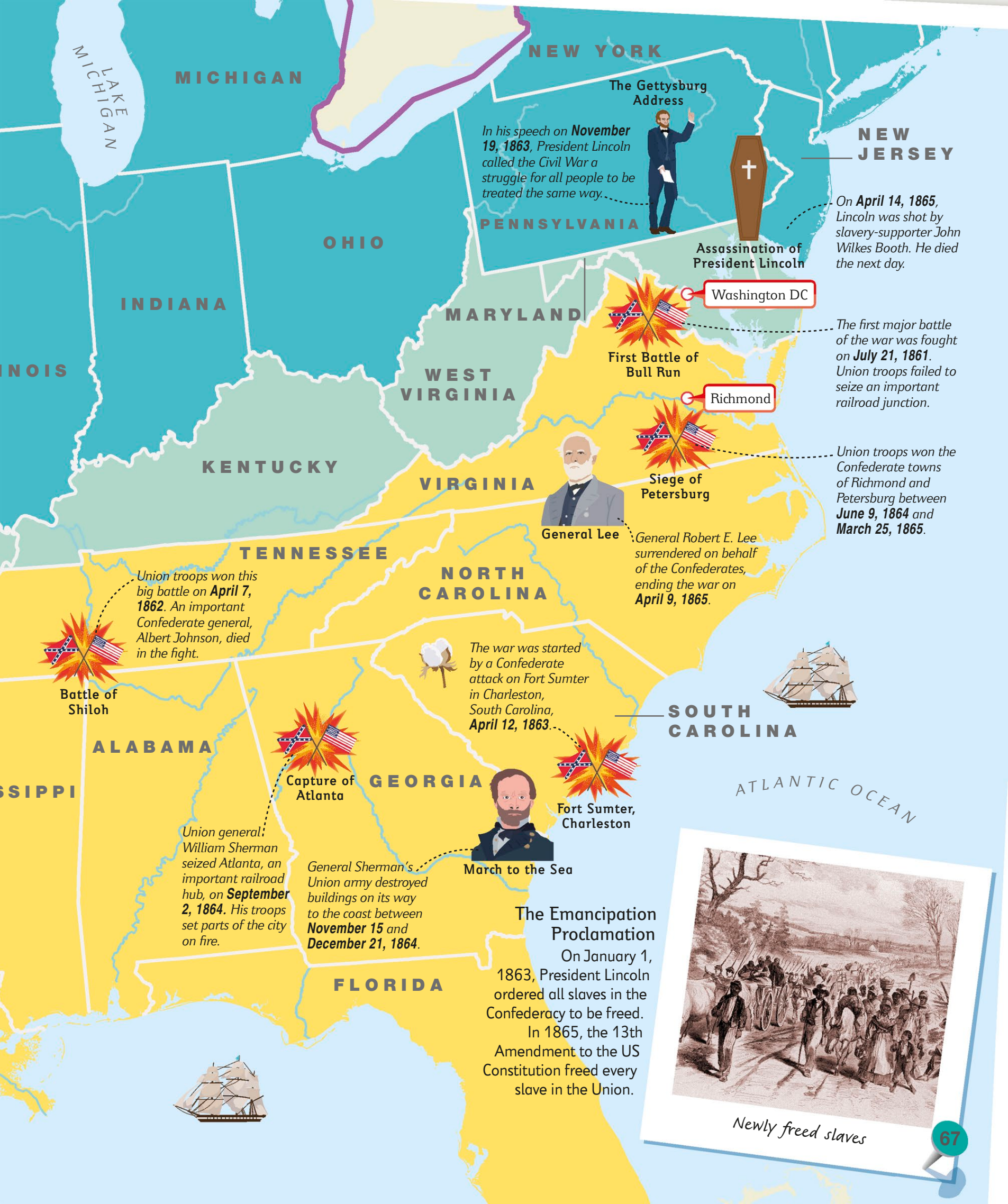
Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States in November 1860. He spoke out against slavery, causing 11 southern states to leave the Union. Lincoln led the Union to victory in 1865.



Divided country

The Civil War was fought between the Southern Confederate and the Northern Union states of the United States.





The Gettysburg Address

In his speech on **November 19, 1863**, President Lincoln called the Civil War a struggle for all people to be treated the same way.

NEW JERSEY

On **April 14, 1865**, Lincoln was shot by slavery-supporter John Wilkes Booth. He died the next day.

Assassination of President Lincoln

Washington DC

First Battle of Bull Run

The first major battle of the war was fought on **July 21, 1861**. Union troops failed to seize an important railroad junction.

Richmond

Siege of Petersburg

Union troops won the Confederate towns of Richmond and Petersburg between **June 9, 1864** and **March 25, 1865**.



General Lee

General Robert E. Lee surrendered on behalf of the Confederates, ending the war on **April 9, 1865**.

VIRGINIA

NORTH CAROLINA

The war was started by a Confederate attack on Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina, **April 12, 1863**.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Fort Sumter, Charleston



March to the Sea

General Sherman's Union army destroyed buildings on its way to the coast between **November 15** and **December 21, 1864**.

Union general William Sherman seized Atlanta, an important railroad hub, on **September 2, 1864**. His troops set parts of the city on fire.

Capture of Atlanta

Union troops won this big battle on **April 7, 1862**. An important Confederate general, Albert Johnson, died in the fight.

Battle of Shiloh

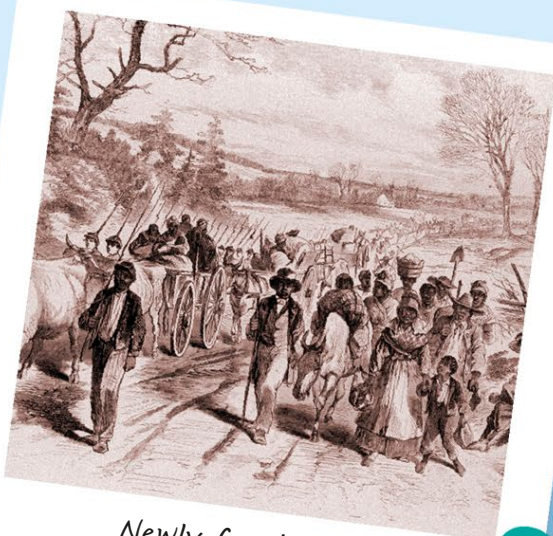
ALABAMA

GEORGIA

FLORIDA

The Emancipation Proclamation

On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln ordered all slaves in the Confederacy to be freed. In 1865, the 13th Amendment to the US Constitution freed every slave in the Union.



Newly freed slaves

World fairs

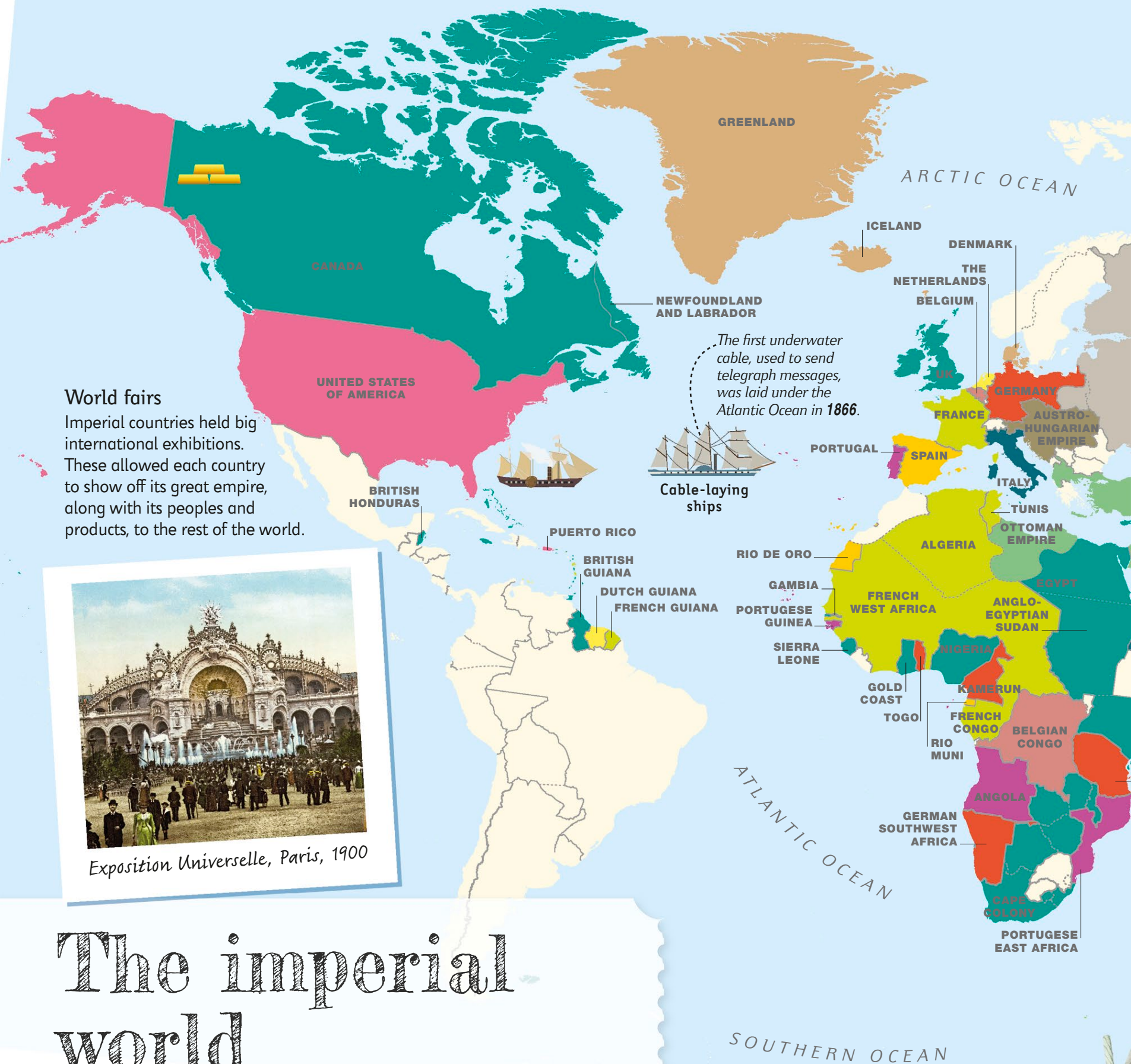
Imperial countries held big international exhibitions. These allowed each country to show off its great empire, along with its peoples and products, to the rest of the world.

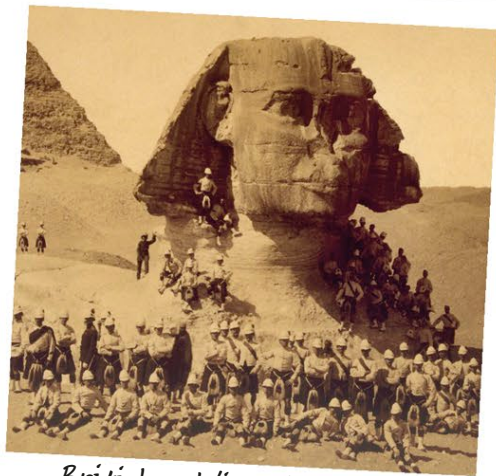


Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1900

The imperial world

By 1900, most of the world was controlled by a few European nations. The part of the world ruled by each nation was called its empire. Europeans called the foreign countries they ruled their colonies.





British soldiers in front of the Sphinx in Egypt, 1882

A railroad that connected the two ends of the huge Russian Empire was built between 1891 and 1916.



Trans-Siberian Railroad

The Scramble for Africa

Between 1884 and 1885, the European nations met in Berlin, Germany, to divide up Africa between themselves. By 1900, all but two African countries—Liberia and Ethiopia—were European colonies.

KEY (1900)

- Ottoman Empire
- British Empire
- French Empire
- Danish Empire
- Spanish Empire
- Portuguese Empire
- Dutch Empire
- German Empire
- Russian Empire
- Japanese Empire
- Italian Empire
- American Empire
- Austro-Hungarian Empire
- Belgian Empire
- Persian Empire
- Qing Empire
- Independent nations
- Goldfields
People rushed to newly discovered goldfields.



Steamships

These ships carried emigrants to the United States and Canada. They were also used for trading with the colonies.



Hong Kong

The British Empire gained Hong Kong in 1842 and turned the island into a major business hub.

Queen Victoria

The British Empire

From 1837 to 1901, Queen Victoria ruled the British Empire. By 1900, the empire ruled over 412 million people—almost a quarter of the world's population at the time.



1914-now

You can find all the answers and more quizzes on pages 90-91.

6. When did the Berlin Wall fall?

You can find all the answers and more quizzes on pages 90-91.



The modern world

The world today has been shaped by two world wars, huge political changes, and amazing new inventions. People have fought to create many different types of government. The population continues to grow, and exciting new technology is still being developed.

1914–1918

World War I

A war that begins in Europe in 1914 is fought around the world for four years. More than 18 million people are killed.



Gas mask used in WWI

1917

Russia in revolt

Russia gets rid of its tsar (king) and becomes the first communist country, aiming for everyone to be equal.

1939–1945

World War II

The biggest war in human history breaks out in Europe in 1939 and soon spreads around the world. More than 60 million people are killed.

1936–1939

Spanish Civil War

The Spanish Army led by General Franco fights against the elected government, winning power over the whole of Spain in 1939.



WWI fighter plane

1957

Ghana gains independence

The Gold Coast becomes the first black, British-ruled colony in Africa to gain independence, becoming the country of Ghana.



Flag of Ghana

1957

EEC founded

Six European nations form the European Economic Community (EEC), making it easier for them to trade (buy and sell) goods with each other.

1953

Everest is conquered

New Zealander Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay from Nepal become the first people to climb Everest, the world's highest mountain.

1957

Sputnik 1 flies around the world

The USSR launches the first satellite made by humans into space. It takes 96.2 minutes to orbit (travel around) Earth.

1961

JFK becomes US president

At 43, John F. Kennedy becomes the youngest president in US history. He is shot dead in 1963.



John F. Kennedy on a half-dollar coin

1962

Cuban missile crisis

The United States and the USSR almost go to war after the USSR places nuclear missiles on the island of Cuba, close to the United States.

1964–1975

Vietnam War

The United States fights with South Vietnam against communist North Vietnam. In 1975, North Vietnam wins control of all Vietnam.

2016

Britain votes to leave the EU

A member of the EU since 1973, Britain votes to leave the group.



EU Flag

2012

World population above 7 billion

The total population of the world rises above 7 billion for the first time.

2002

The Euro

Twelve members of a group of countries in Europe called the European Union (EU) begin using the same money—the Euro.

2001

9/11

Islamic terrorist group al-Qaeda flies two planes into the Twin Towers in New York City. Almost 3,000 people are killed.

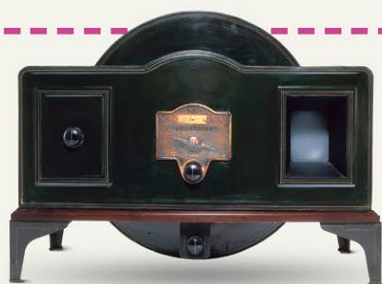


Euro bill and coins

1925

Black-and-white TV developed

Scottish engineer John Logie Baird makes the first working black-and-white TV. Color TV follows in 1928.



Early TV

1928

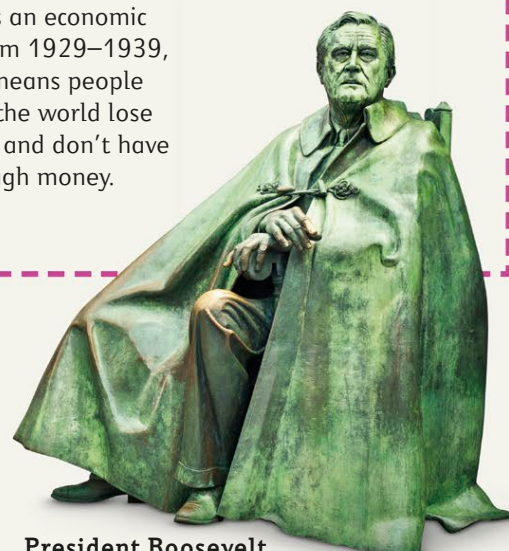
Penicillin

Scottish scientist Alexander Fleming discovers a new medicine called penicillin. It is used to cure infections and saves many lives.

1929

Great Depression

There is an economic slump from 1929–1939, which means people around the world lose their jobs and don't have enough money.



President Roosevelt

1933

Nazis come to power

Adolf Hitler's Nazi Party comes to power in Germany. The Nazis soon ban all other political parties—only the Nazi Party is allowed to exist.



Nazi badge

1932

Roosevelt elected US president

Franklin Roosevelt wins the presidency and promises to create more jobs so that people can earn money.

1946

First electronic computer

ENIAC, the world's first electronic computer, is built in the United States. It is nicknamed "Great Brain."



Flag of India

1947

India and Pakistan become independent

The British give up rule in India. India and Pakistan become independent. Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and Burma (Myanmar) become independent in 1948.



Flag of Pakistan

1950–1953

Korean War

A war breaks out in Korea as North Korea seeks to take over South Korea. The United States fights alongside South Korea.



Tank used in Korean war

1949

China becomes communist

After a lengthy civil war, the Communist Party led by Chairman Mao Zedong takes power in China.

1948

Israel is founded

A new state for Jews is created in the Middle East. Fighting with the Palestinians who already lived in the area turns into a war between Israel and neighboring countries.

1969

Moon landing

American astronaut Neil Armstrong becomes the first person to walk on the moon.



Statue of Nelson Mandela celebrating freedom

1973

First PC designed

The world's first personal computer (PC) is designed and developed by IBM in California. It is much smaller than earlier computers.

1982

CDs introduced

Technology companies Philips and Sony produce the first compact disc (CD), to store data such as music.



CDs

1994

Apartheid ends

South Africa ends its policy of apartheid, which treated white and black people differently. Nelson Mandela becomes the new president.

1991

USSR breaks up

The Cold War between anti-communist and communist countries ends when the communist USSR collapses. New states are created, including Russia.

1989

Berlin Wall falls

As communism ends in Eastern Europe, the Berlin Wall dividing West Berlin and communist East Berlin is pulled down. The city is reunited after 44 years apart.

Inventions

The 20th century was a period of great technological change. The world's first airplane, first rocket, and first satellite were all in the sky by 1957. Toward the beginning of the 21st century, computers and cell phones transformed the world. Today, new inventions continue to improve human life.



UNIVAC, an early computer

The computer revolution

The first computers, created in the 1940s, were huge machines that worked slowly. Today's computers are small, fast, and can do many different things. Modern computers have changed the way we work, live, learn, and entertain ourselves.

Taking to the skies

Orville Wright was the first person to make a powered flight, above North Carolina in 1903. Thanks to the development of powerful gas engines, he flew 120 feet (37 m) in 12 seconds on board the *Flyer*.



The Wright Flyer

The world's first personal computer was designed and developed by IBM in California in 1973.

First personal computer

First integrated circuit (microchip)

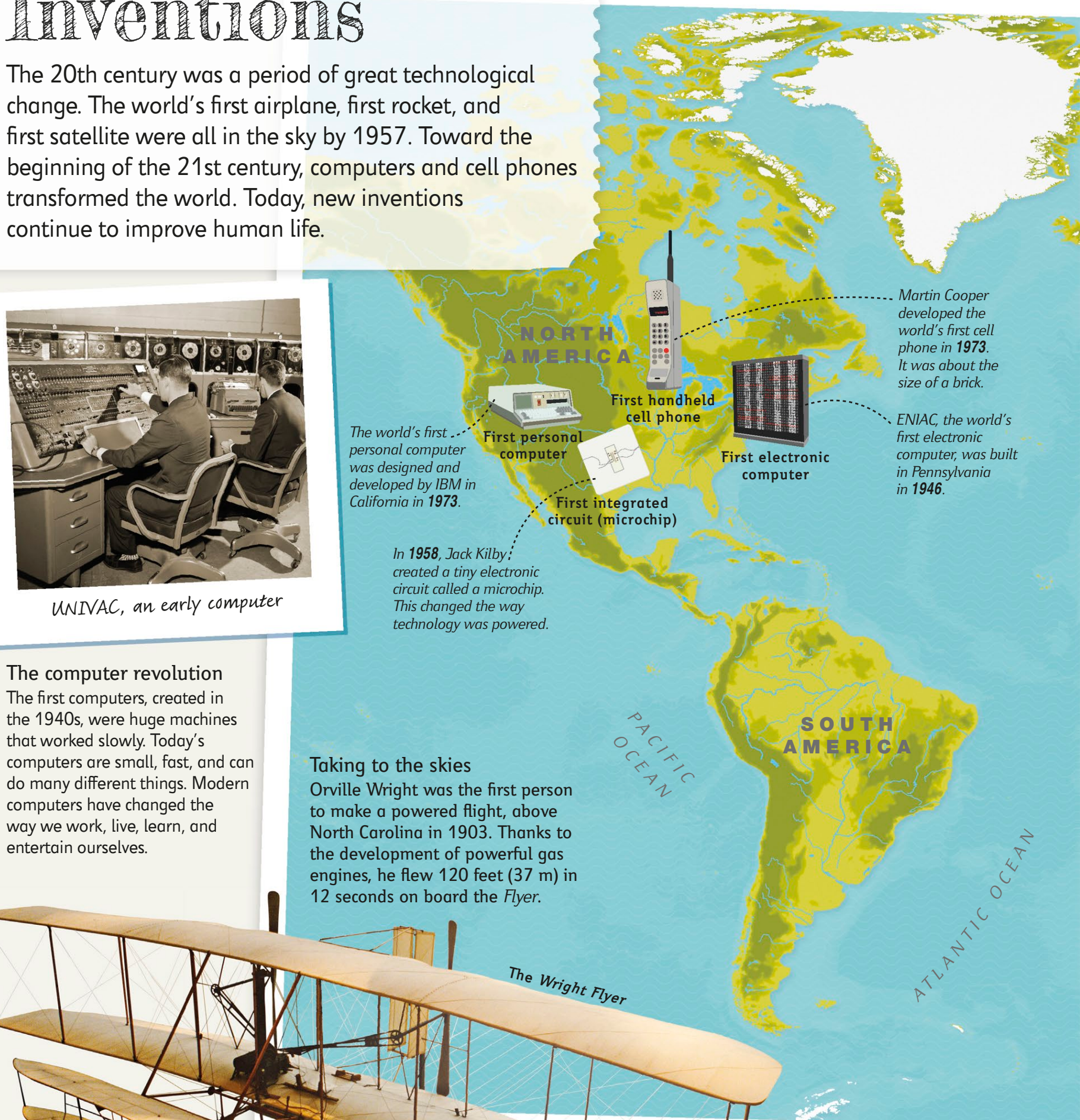
In 1958, Jack Kilby created a tiny electronic circuit called a microchip. This changed the way technology was powered.

First handheld cell phone

First electronic computer

Martin Cooper developed the world's first cell phone in 1973. It was about the size of a brick.

ENIAC, the world's first electronic computer, was built in Pennsylvania in 1946.



Philips in the Netherlands and Sony in Japan together developed the CD in 1982.

First compact disc (CD)



First rocket



The V2 rocket was developed in Germany in 1942. It was used to bomb cities during WWII.

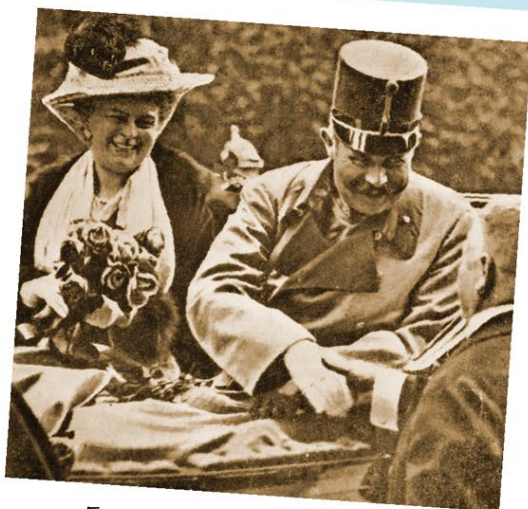
EUROPE

In 1957, Sputnik 1 became the first human-made object to travel around Earth.

First human-made satellite

World War I

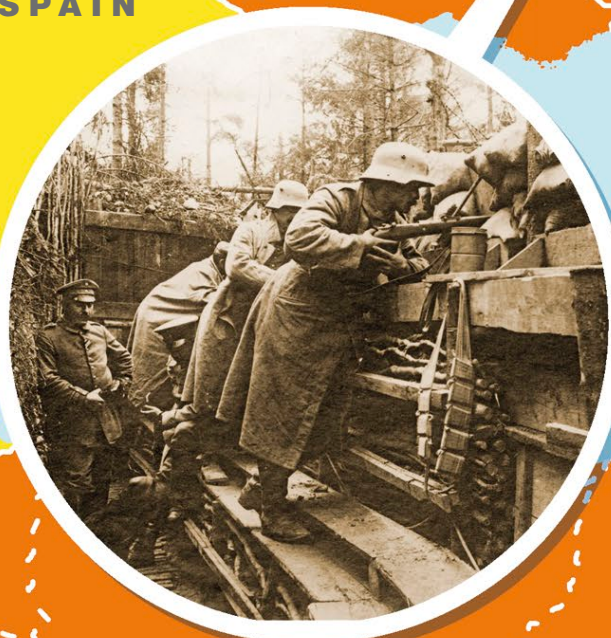
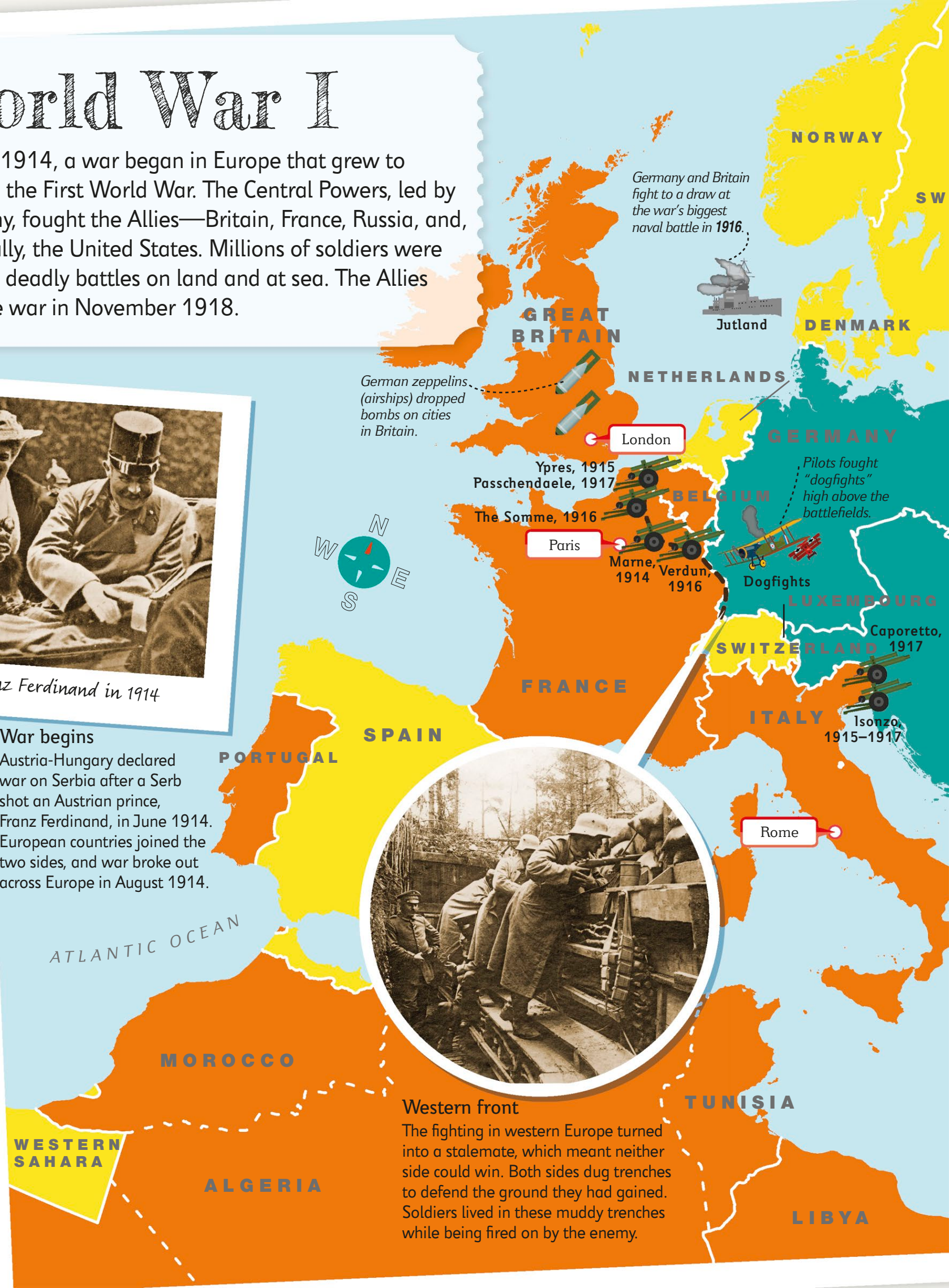
In June 1914, a war began in Europe that grew to become the First World War. The Central Powers, led by Germany, fought the Allies—Britain, France, Russia, and, eventually, the United States. Millions of soldiers were killed in deadly battles on land and at sea. The Allies won the war in November 1918.



Franz Ferdinand in 1914

War begins

Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia after a Serb shot an Austrian prince, Franz Ferdinand, in June 1914. European countries joined the two sides, and war broke out across Europe in August 1914.

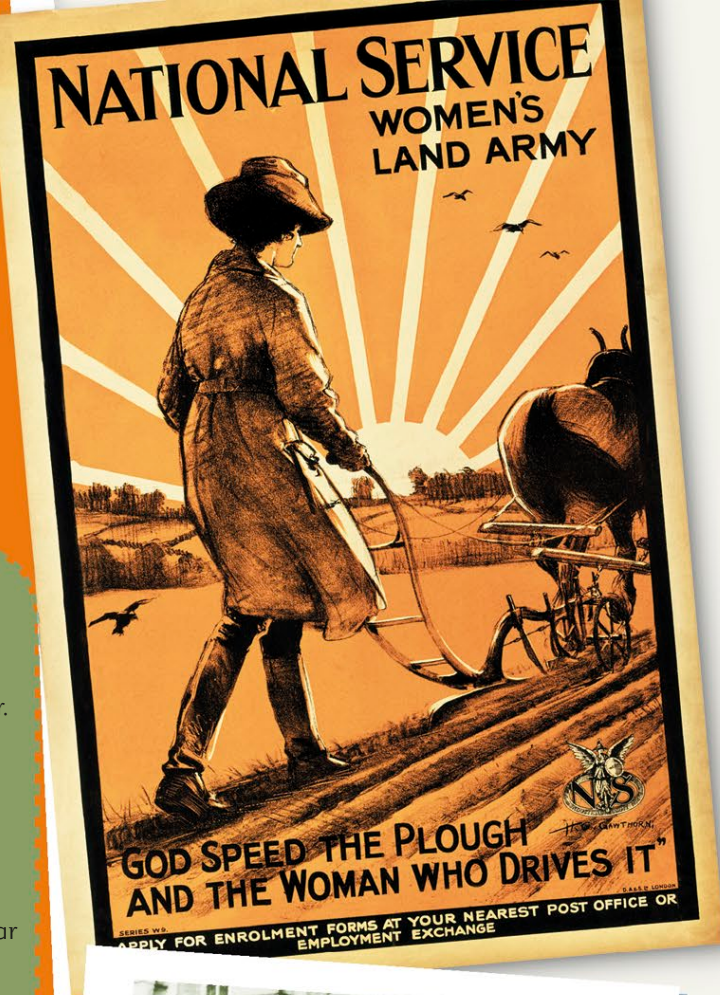


Western front

The fighting in western Europe turned into a stalemate, which meant neither side could win. Both sides dug trenches to defend the ground they had gained. Soldiers lived in these muddy trenches while being fired on by the enemy.



Women at war
 Women weren't allowed to fight in the war, but they still carried out important jobs. They worked on farms to grow crops and in factories to make explosives and bullets for the troops.



The Allied leaders in June 1919

War ends

In late 1918, most of the Central Powers had stopped fighting. Germany fought on with exhausted troops in western Europe. A ceasefire ended the war on November 11, 1918, and a peace agreement was signed in June 1919.

Europe at war

Most of the fighting in World War I happened in Europe, though many other countries were affected. America joined the Allies in 1917.



KEY



Communism
Communists believe that everything should be shared equally. Many communist states have appeared since 1945.



People began protesting against governments using deadly nuclear weapons in the **1960s**.

Anti-nuclear movement

Ballot box

People in the United States choose their own government by casting ballots. This is called democracy.



Cuba

The Spanish Civil War was a conflict between supporters of the fascist General Franco (1892–1975) and believers in democracy. It lasted from **1936 to 1939**.

Spanish Civil War

Nazi flag GERMANY



Eastern Europe (various)



Benito Mussolini (1883–1945) was the fascist leader of Italy from **1922 to 1943**. He made it illegal to oppose his rule.

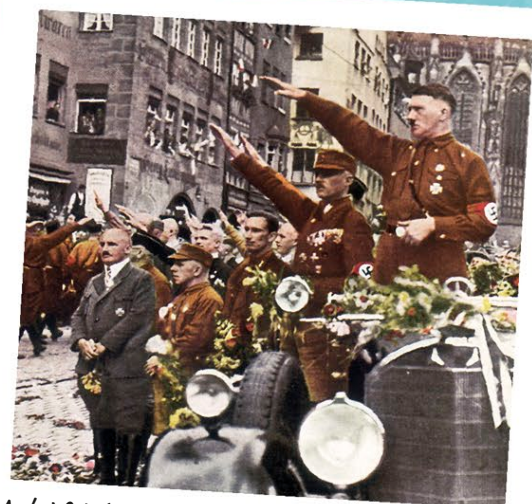
SPAIN ITALY

Fascism

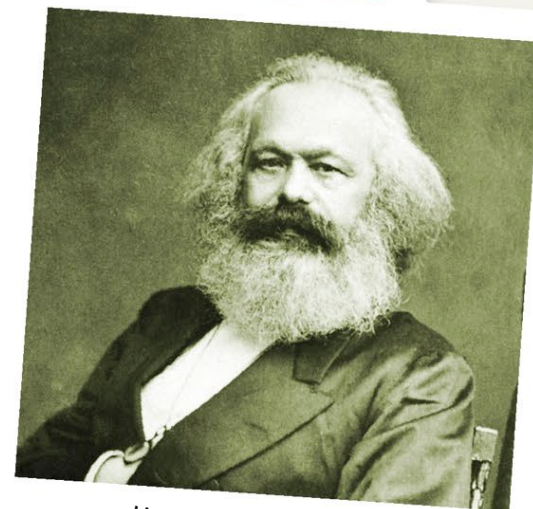
Fascists believe in obedience to a powerful leader. The Nazi Party in Germany was a fascist party led by Adolf Hitler (1899–1945). The Nazis believed that Germans were better than all other people.

New ideas

People have often come up with new ideas about society, especially during the early 20th century. Communists believe in rule by a single party, while democrats think that people should have the right to choose their own leaders. Fascists want all-powerful leaders, called dictators. Many people have fought to change the way they are governed.



Adolf Hitler at a Nazi event in 1927



Karl Marx in 1875

Karl Marx

Karl Marx (1818–1883) was a German political thinker. He thought that people could develop a society in which wealth is owned by the whole community rather than by individuals. This is called communism.

Vladimir Lenin (1870–1924) seized power during the Russian Revolution of 1917 and set up the world's first communist state.



Vladimir Lenin

Joseph Stalin (1878–1953) became leader of communist Russia after 1924 and ruled until his death.



Stalinism

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



Russia



Mongolia



North Korea



China



Mao

More than 70 million Chinese people died from famine or execution during Mao Zedong's rule.



Laos



Vietnam



Cambodia

INDIA

INDIAN OCEAN

Green politicians want to protect the environment. The first Green Party was formed in Australia in 1972.



Green politics



Nonviolence

In India, Mahatma Gandhi (1869–1948) wanted to free the country from British rule. He sought to achieve this change through peaceful activities, such as refusing to buy British goods. Gandhi's work helped force the British out of India in 1947.

Communism in China

The Chinese Communist Party's Mao Zedong (1893–1976) won power in 1949 after a war with other political groups in China. He believed in revolution and got rid of his political opponents. Mao's sayings were collected in the *Little Red Book*.



World War II

In 1939, a war broke out in Europe that spread across the world. Bombs were dropped on cities by planes, and millions of soldiers were killed in battle. Both Germany, led by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party, and Japan conquered huge empires. They were defeated in 1945 by a group of countries called the Allies.



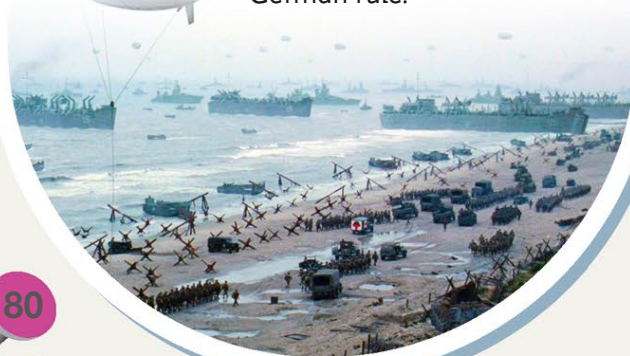
German refugee children in 1938

Children at war

Anti-Jewish laws forced Jewish children in Germany to escape to other countries, becoming refugees. Other children left their homes in cities to escape bombing.

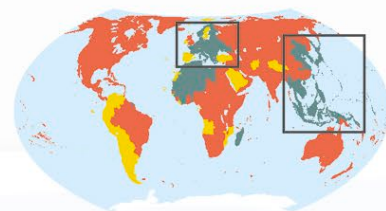
D-day

The largest ever invasion from the sea took place on June 6, 1944. American, British, and Canadian troops crossed the English Channel and landed on the French coast to free France from German rule.



Europe and the Far East

The fighting mainly took place in Europe and the Far East, although many other parts of the world were also involved.



Jews in Germany were forced to wear yellow stars bearing the word "Jude"—German for Jew.



The Holocaust

The Nazis killed Jewish people just because they were Jewish. During the Holocaust, Jews were sent to camps to be killed. More than six million died.

KEY (1942)



Axis countries
Germany, Italy, and Japan formed a group in 1940.



The Allies
Britain, France, Russia, and the United States teamed up.



Neutrals
Some countries didn't fight on either side.



Battle sites
Brave fighting took place on distant battlefields.

German troops surrounded the city of Stalingrad from 1942 to 1943 but were defeated by the Russians.

Stalingrad

SCALE

0 500 miles
0 500 kilometers

SCALE

0 1000 miles
0 1000 kilometers

SOVIET UNION

JAPAN

America dropped the world's first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, in 1945.

Hiroshima



Okinawa, 1945



Iwo Jima, 1945



Leyte Gulf, Philippines

The Japanese suffered a major defeat at the hands of the US Navy at Midway in 1942.

Midway

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941 brought America into the war.

Pearl Harbor

America won against Japan in the largest WWII naval battle in 1944.

Guadalcanal 1942-1943

Coral Sea, 1942



PACIFIC OCEAN

Pearl Harbor

On December 7, 1941, Japanese planes bombed US Navy ships based at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The attack took the United States by surprise and led it to join the war on the Allies' side.

The cost of war

World War II was the deadliest war in human history. More than 38 million civilians and 22 million troops lost their lives. Another 25 million people were killed by disease and lack of food.

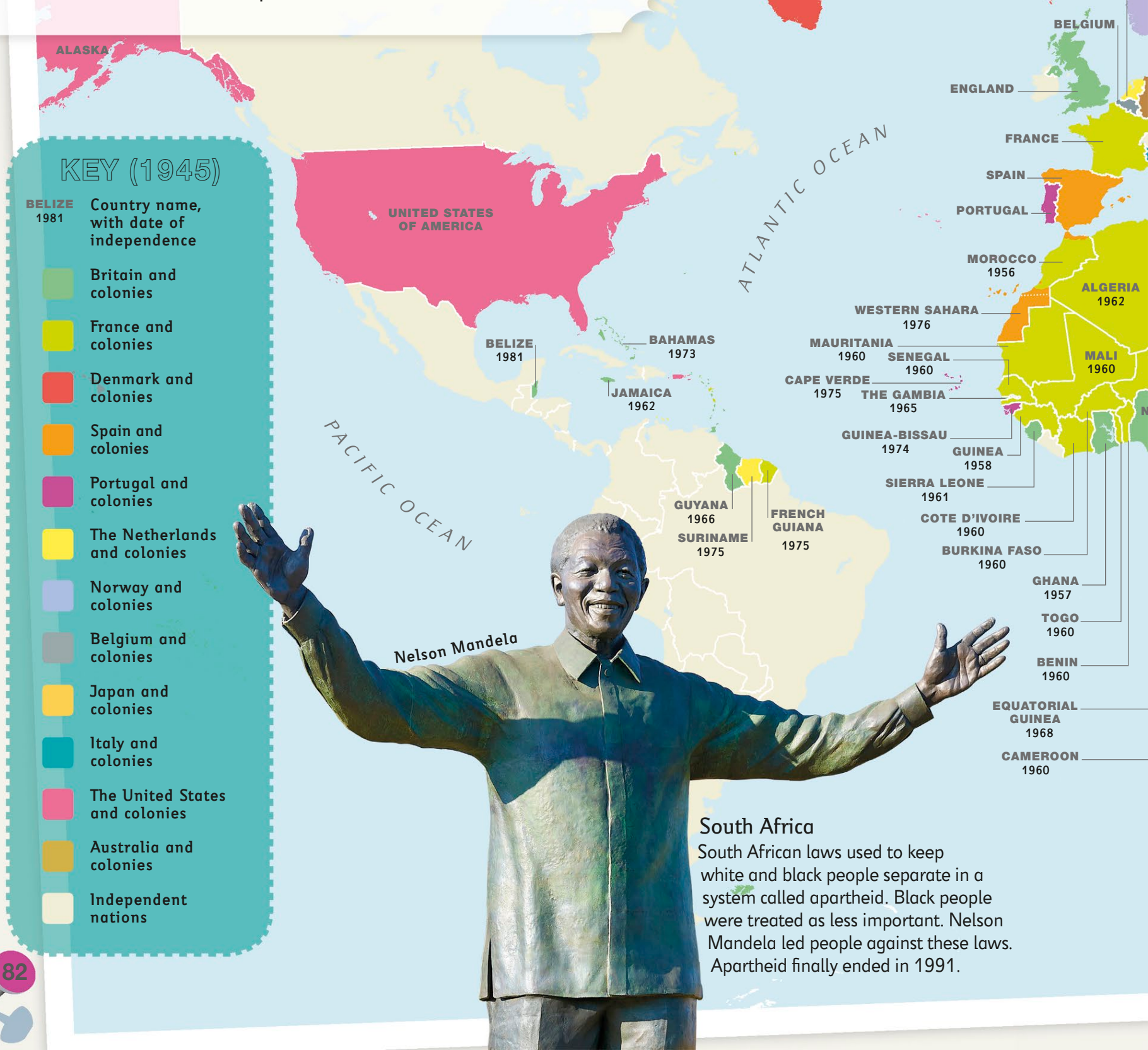


Soldiers' graves in France



Independent world

In 1945, most of the world's nations were colonies, which meant they were ruled by other countries. Since then, most colonies have become independent. Some countries gained their freedom peacefully, while others had to fight for it. There are now 195 independent nations in the world.



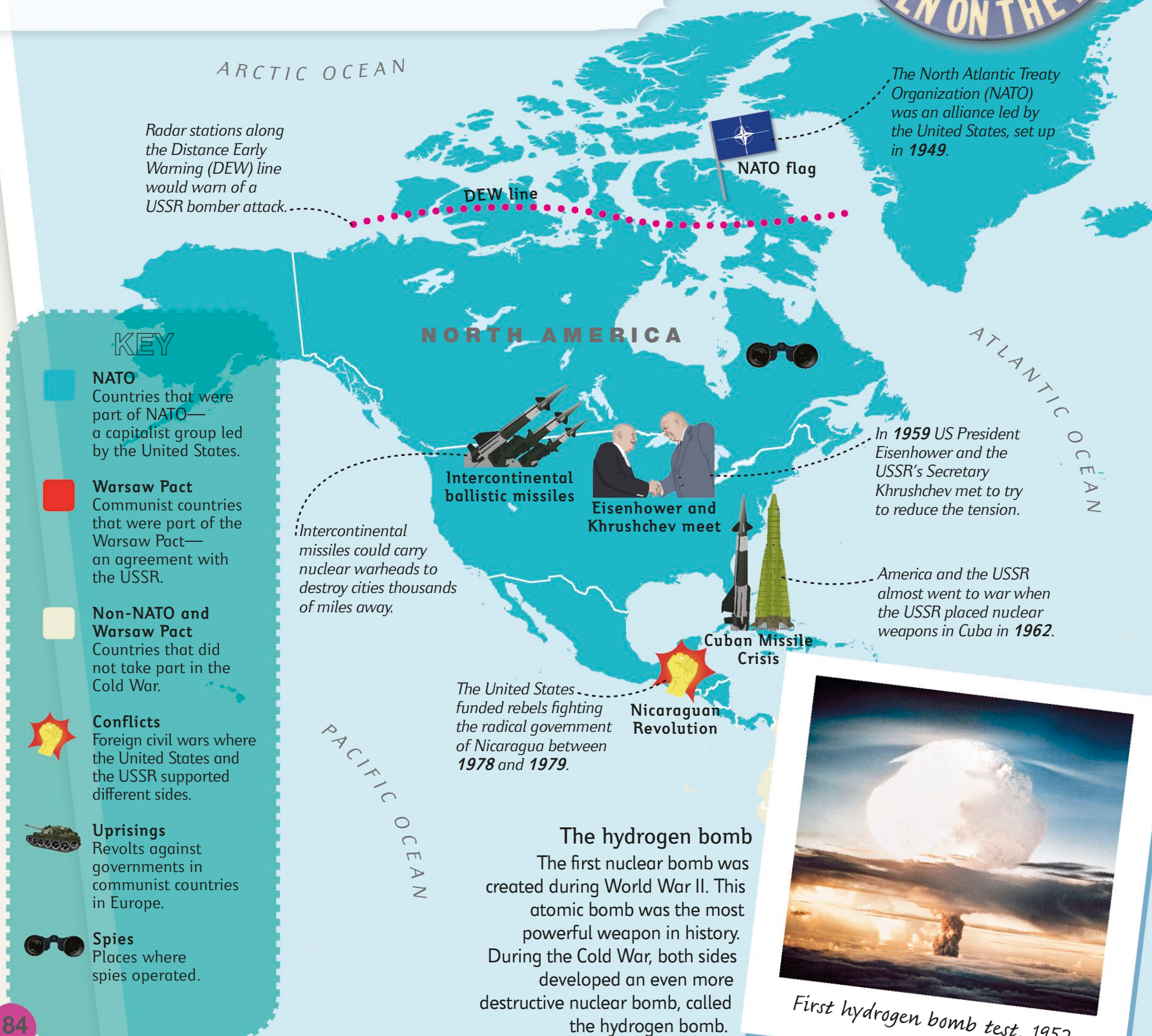


The Cold War

After World War II, two superpowers had different ideas about how to run the world. The communist USSR wanted everybody to be equal. The capitalist United States thought it was more important for people to be free. There was a Cold War, with America and the USSR taking opposite sides in struggles around the world between 1947 and 1991.

The Space Race

America and the USSR raced each other to get into space. The United States won when Neil Armstrong became the first person on the moon in 1969.



The hydrogen bomb

The first nuclear bomb was created during World War II. This atomic bomb was the most powerful weapon in history. During the Cold War, both sides developed an even more destructive nuclear bomb, called the hydrogen bomb.



First hydrogen bomb test, 1952

The divided city

After World War II, the German capital of Berlin was divided in two. The Western half was controlled by the United States, Britain, and France, while the USSR had the Eastern half. The city became the center of the Cold War.

In 1955 the Warsaw Pact was set up as a military alliance between the USSR and six communist countries in Eastern Europe.

The USSR's first intercontinental missile was launched in 1957.

Warsaw Pact

R-7 Semyorka

The USSR tested its first nuclear bomb in 1949.

First Lightning

In 1961, Yuri Gagarin from the USSR became the first man in space.

Yuri Gagarin

China became a communist state in 1949 under Mao Zedong.

Korean War

An attempt by communist North Korea to take over South Korea was stopped by American-led troops between 1950 and 1953.

Chinese Civil War

Vietnam War

Between 1964 and 1975, US troops failed to help South Vietnam beat Communist North Vietnam.

Afghan War

USSR and US soldiers helped different sides in Afghanistan between 1979 and 1989.

The Iron Curtain

The two sides of the Cold War faced each other across an "Iron Curtain" dividing Europe.

AFRICA

The United States and the USSR supported opposing sides in this war between 1975 and 2002.

Angolan War

Close enemies

The United States and the USSR faced each other across the Arctic Circle. At their closest, the countries were separated by only 2.4 miles (3.8 km).



The end of the Cold War

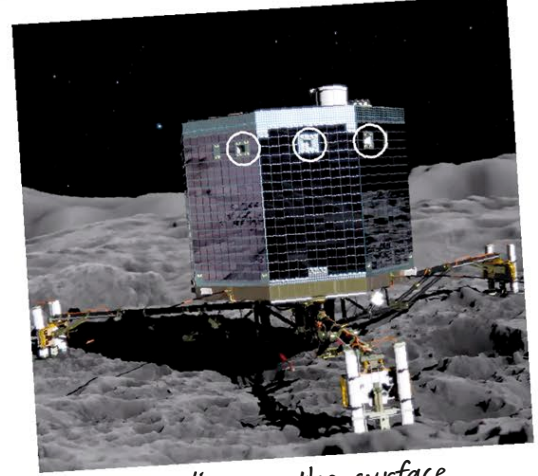
In 1989, communist governments in Europe began to lose control. The Berlin Wall was pulled down in this year, and Germany was united in 1990. The USSR itself collapsed in 1991. The Cold War was over.



The fall of the Berlin Wall

The space age

The first human-made object left Earth in 1957—a tiny spacecraft called Sputnik. The Space Age had begun! A human flew in space for the first time in 1961, and people first walked on the moon in 1969. People have continued to explore space, finding out more and more about what exists beyond our world.



Landing on the surface of a comet

The Rosetta mission

On November 12, 2014, a spacecraft landed on a comet for the first time. Unfortunately, it landed in the shadow of a cliff and could not recharge its batteries, which were powered by the sun. After two days, its power ran out, and it went silent.



Man on the moon

On July 20, 1969, American Neil Armstrong became the first person to walk on the moon. Along with Buzz Aldrin, he spent about 150 minutes walking around and collecting rock samples.



Luna 2

In 1959, the Luna 2 became the first spacecraft to reach the moon.



Sputnik 1

*The first-ever satellite was launched into space by Russia on **October 4, 1957**. It was 23 in (58 cm) wide.*



Earth



Venus

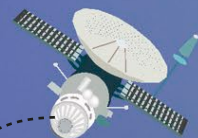


Mercury



Mariner 10

The Mariner 10 traveled from Venus to Mercury between 1974 and 1975.



Venera 9

In 1975, Venera 9 sent photographs of the surface of Venus to Earth.



Salyut 1

*The first space station was launched into space by the Russians on **April 19, 1971**. It stayed there for 175 days.*

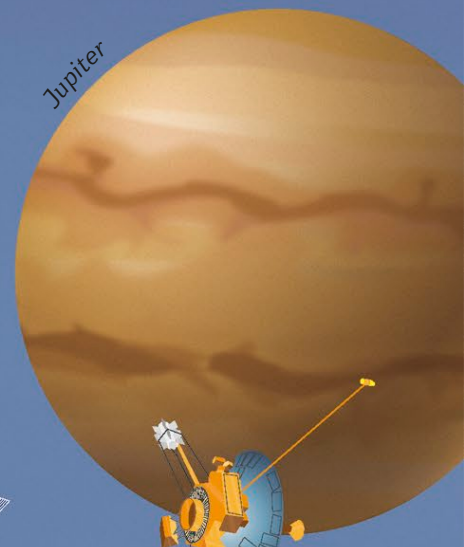


Mars

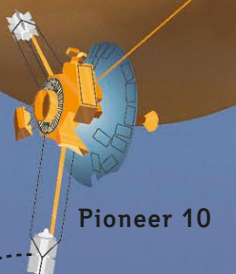


Viking 2

The American Viking 2 spent 1,316 days on the surface of Mars, from 1976 to 1980.



Jupiter

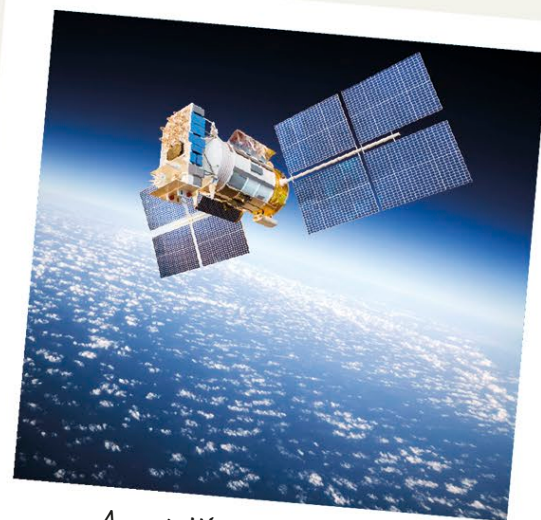
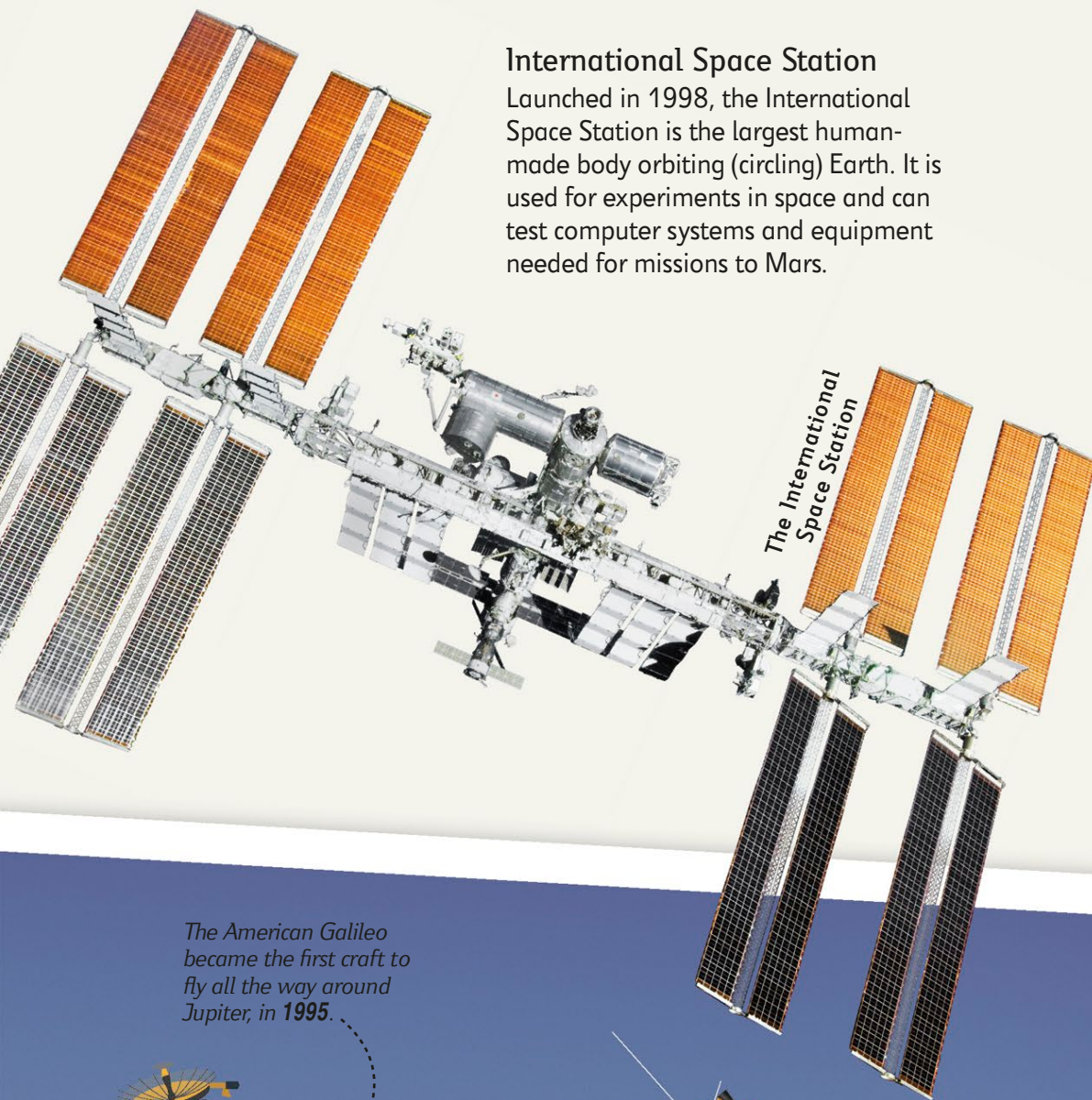


Pioneer 10

Pioneer 10 became the first spacecraft to leave the solar system, in 1983.

International Space Station

Launched in 1998, the International Space Station is the largest human-made body orbiting (circling) Earth. It is used for experiments in space and can test computer systems and equipment needed for missions to Mars.



A satellite above Earth

Satellites

Sputnik I was the first satellite sent into space, in 1957. Today, satellites are used to transmit signals for TV programs and telephone calls. They also gather data about weather and locations for digital maps.

The American Galileo became the first craft to fly all the way around Jupiter, in 1995.



Galileo

Saturn



Cassini

Cassini was launched in 1997 and spent 13 years circling Saturn. It burned up in 2017.

Uranus

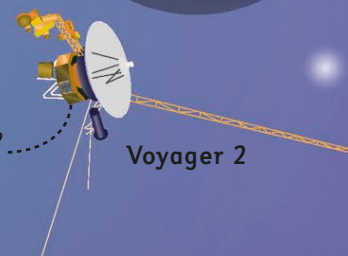
Neptune

Our solar system

Our solar system is made up of the eight planets that circle our sun. The image above shows them closer together than they really are.



The American Voyager 2 was the first space probe to visit outer planets Uranus and Neptune, in 1986 and 1989, respectively.



Voyager 2

The world today

Slightly fewer than eight billion people are alive in 2018, living in 195 countries. That number is expected to grow to 11.2 billion by the year 2100. China is the world's most populous nation, with around 8,800 Chinese babies born every day.



Uniting the world

The United Nations (UN), set up in 1945, is an organization that works to keep peace around the world. Almost every country today is a member of the UN.



New York City

World cities

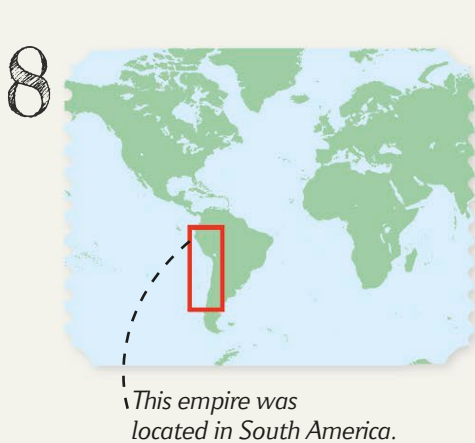
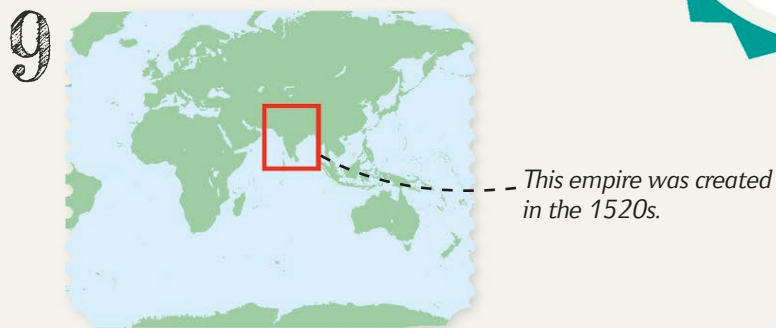
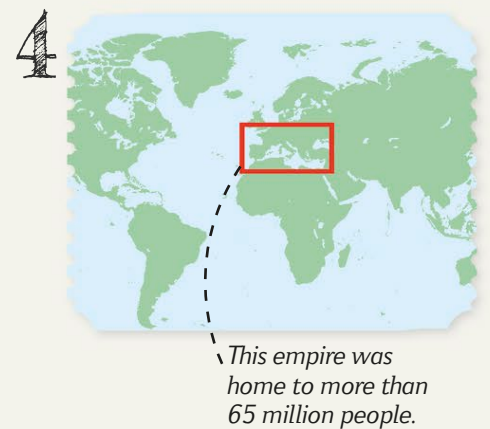
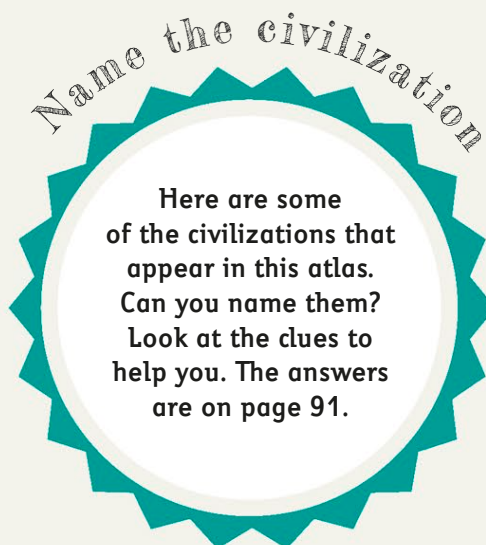
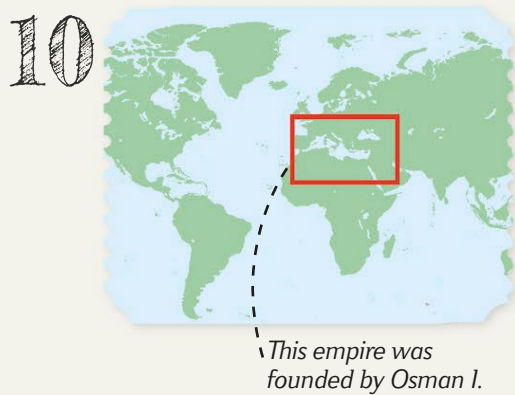
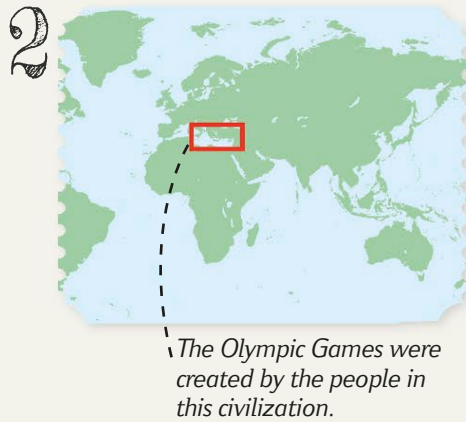
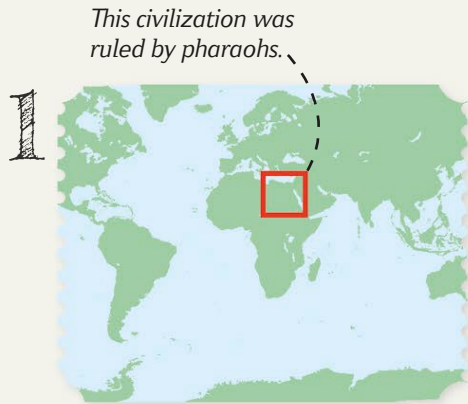
In 2009, for the first time in history, more people lived in towns and cities than in the countryside. This trend is likely to continue as the world's population grows.

World's newest nation

New nations are still forming. The world's newest nation is South Sudan, which broke away from Sudan in 2011 after a long fight for independence.



Atlas picture quiz



Glossary



agriculture

Growing crops and raising livestock for food

ally

Country that supports another country and might agree to trade deals or to fight alongside it in a war

ancient

Very old

army

Organized group of soldiers

artifact

Human-made object, generally of historic or cultural interest, such as a painting or a vase

astronaut

Someone who is trained to travel and work in a spacecraft

BCE

Before Common Era, or all the years before year 1

beliefs

Set of views that people hold about the world, life, and the afterlife

Buddhist

Member of a religion called Buddhism, which follows the teachings of the Buddha, who lived in India about 2,500 years ago

capitalism

Political or economic system where individuals own property and companies, instead of the government owning them

CE

Common Era, or all the years after year 1

Christian

Someone who follows the religious teachings of Jesus Christ, who lived in the Middle East 2,000 years ago

civilization

Society where people have built a complex city or country

colony

Area of land or island belonging to a different country

conquer

Act of one country taking over another country

culture

Way of life and beliefs of the people of a region or country

democracy

System of government where people outside the government have a say in how the country is run, usually by voting

dictator

Ruler with total power

emperor

Ruler of an empire

empire

Large area with different peoples, ruled by a king/queen or emperor/empress

government

Group of people who run a country

Hindu

Member of the Indian religion Hinduism. Hindus worship many gods and believe that when people die they are born again

holy

Something or somewhere sacred to a religion

independence

Freedom from outside control, such as when a country or area is no longer ruled by another country

Jew

Follower of the religion Judaism. Jews worship one God and their holy books are the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) and the Talmud

Muslim

Someone whose religion is Islam. Muslims believe in one God, and they follow the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad

native

Person linked to a place by birth, or who is descended from the original inhabitants of an area

Nazi

Member, or follower, of the Nazi Party (National Socialists) in Germany, led by Adolf Hitler

peasant

A poor person whose way of life is dependent on farming

persecution

Bad treatment of people because of their beliefs

Renaissance

A focus on art and learning in Europe that began in the 15th century, linked to a renewed interest in the ancient cultures of Greece and Rome

revolution

Sudden change that happens when a government or ruling power is overthrown, often quickly and by force

slave

Person who is forced to work for or serve another person or family. Slaves are considered the property of their owners and forced to obey them

society

Organized group of people with a shared culture

spy

Person who gathers information in secret. In war, each side uses spies to find out the other's secrets

technology

Using scientific knowledge to create machinery and devices, such as computers

territory

Area of land that belongs to a particular country or state

trade route

Route traveled by merchants carrying goods from one country to another

traditional

When something has been done in the same way for a long time

tribe

Group of people who share the same culture and history. It usually refers to people who live together in traditional communities, far from cities and towns

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